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ENLARGED and IMPROVED.
A handsome book of 178 pages, hundreds of illustrations and beautiful colored plates, painted from nature; tells all about the
BEST SEEDS
including rare novelties of sterling merit—Bulbs, Plants, Thoroughbred Stock and Fancy Poultry.
NNUAL FOR 1889
MOST COMPLETE Catalogue published for the Garden and Farm. Others on receipt of 10 cts., which may be deducted from first order. (Cost, stamps) we will mail the FARM ANNUAL and one liberal packet of Royal Prize, (Fancy, Show and Giant) Pansies, 25 magnificent sorts; 'a New Sweet Peas, and our Perdbeck Largest-flowered Phlox, Creek Winter Onion, long keeper, delicate flavor; New Mid-Summer of the new Matchless Tomato. Both Vegetables and Flowers, six ct, mailed (with the Farm Annual) for 40 cents in stamps. We want logue, also to try our Warranted SEEDS—Few equal—never better. information, or have no stamps handy, then write for BURPEE'S TIES, mailed FREE to any address, on Postal Card. Write Now!
RPEE & CO. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Bless Your Souls! My brother farmers, why pay 10 or 20 cts. when you can receive one containing just as many and very probably more varieties and all new vegetables that are really valuable, for just NOTHING? It may have less print about the covers, but, great Scott! we are not after print, and, but seed, fresh and true to name, such as will make with a master-hand its own picture all over our farms and gardens; seed I am not afraid to WARRANT on the cover of my catalogue. Come, my fellow farmers, and join the thousands, who for thirty years have been users of my seed; why, we were a goodly company and having pleasant times together before the great majority of the present race of seedsmen (bless the boys!) had left their names a print! Send for a catalogue.
JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

DEAR SIR:—For a number of years I have been afflicted with sepsia, and have suffered a great deal. I commenced to take 's. "I. F." Atwood Medicine, and found immediate relief. consider myself cured. My son was taken sick with a pain in the head. He seemed to lose his appetite, and ing a great deal of flesh. He consulted two phy- called it catarrh, and prescribed for it, but did had I happened to think of the "I. F." I procured a bottle immediately. He com- found relief at once, and is now well. k. I am convinced, beyond a doubt, BLOOD are suffering from any derange- PURIFIER er would try it, they would save ays, and from large doctors' bills.
MRS. J. A. JONES.

1678. 1889.
Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, White Leghorns, Pekin Ducks.
Being so situated that it is impossible to give daily supervision to my poultry, I have placed them in charge of competent breeders, attending myself to the mating and method of breeding and feeding. I can now supply farmers or breeders with superior stock, either old or young, of either variety. My chicks are this year large and fine. Correspondence solicited. Prices always reasonable.
G. M. TWITCHELL, Fairfield, Me.

POULTRY FOOD!
Trade Mark.
Hollis' Canned Meat for Poultry, Will make hens lay! Will make chickens grow!
AND GOOD FOR
Moulting Fowls.
This food is strictly fresh meat, carefully cooked, ground fine, seasoned and hermetically sealed in tin cans. Being ground fine, it can be mixed at once with soft food, and fed so as to give each fowl an equal share of the meat. Sold by the pound. Address HOLLIS DRESSED MEAT & WOOL CO., 30 North St., Boston, Mass. Mention this paper. 1734

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PERFECT POULTRY INVIGORATOR
The Great Egg Producers.
Ground Oyster Shells, Beef Scraps, Bone Meal, Cracked Bone, etc., etc. Send for circulars. Free to all. Use our Red Star Fertilizer on your crops. High-grade Goods a specialty. Made by
The Le PAGE CO.
Successors to the DOLE FERTILIZER COMPANY, No. 50 Central St., Boston. 20911

118 PRIZES AND GOLD MEDALS.
Awarded to the Elmwood Stud of PERCHERON & FRENCH COACH Stallions at the Hornellsville Expn., the Grand Rapids, N. Y. State Fair, Onondaga County Fair, Boston Expn., for a record above the highest Quality, action, individual breeding, and soundness. Our importation of Prize Percherons and French Coach Horses arrived Sept. 1. One of the largest Studs in the U. S. to show you. Do not buy until you have seen 200 of the choicest Horses ever imported. Always for sale. Terms easy. Visitors welcome. Send stamp for large Illustrated Catalogue.
JOHN T. GIBBS, Gibbs Carriage Co., N. Y. Station—Enemore, Southern Central Div. of P. & N. Y. Canal Co's Ry. 1790

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1889.
M. H. LIBBY, Administrator on the Estate of ELIZA J. GATCHELL, late of Augusta, in said county deceased, having petitioned for license to sell and convey the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz: The house and lot of the said ELIZA J. GATCHELL, situated in said Augusta.
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said petition should not be granted.
H. S. WEBSTER, Judge.
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 17*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1889.
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of SAMUEL HUTCHINS, late of Augusta in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.
H. S. WEBSTER, Judge.
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 17*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1889.
On petition of JOHN FAIRBANKS and others, that the decree of adoption and change of name of Maude Lea Tibbetts, minor child of Joseph Tibbetts and Eva Tibbetts of Readfield, may be reversed and annulled:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be holden at Augusta, on said show cause, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
H. S. WEBSTER, Judge.
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 17*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1889.
A PETITION having been presented for granting the decree appointing JAMES CAIN, Guardian of MARY E. CAIN, and for the appointment of another person to that trust:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said petition should not be granted.
H. S. WEBSTER, Judge.
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 17*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1889.
A PETITION having been presented for the appointment of CHARLES E. CATES, Administrator, with will annexed, on the estate of MARY O. PETTEE, late of Readfield, deceased:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
H. S. WEBSTER, Judge.
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 17*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscribers have been duly appointed executors of the last will and testament of JOHN BARROWS, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and have undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
SAMUEL TITCOMB,
LENDALL TITCOMB.
Feb. 25, 1889. 17*

CHEST AND LUNG PROTECTORS at PARTRIDGE'S DRUG STORE, under Granite Hall, prevent colds. The U. S. Gold Cure cures colds.

THE MAINE FARMER,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
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OFFICE: WILLIAMS BLOCK, WATER STREET,
Within two doors of the Bridge.
TERMS: $2 Per Annum, in Advance,
FREE OF POSTAGE.
IF NOT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR, $2.50 WILL BE CHARGED.
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Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors. "OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN." TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

VOL. LVII. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1889. No. 19.

Professor Cheesman says that dairying offers better prospects for the capitalist in New England, than do western farm mortgages.

It must be a satisfying assurance to consumers of butter for a great dairy authority like Colonel Curtis to declare that, "a ton of pure butter doesn't contain a manurial element at all."

Study to feed the plant, not to make the soil rich, if profit is the object. Farmers should never overlook the fact that the object of agriculture is to make crops grow, rather than to enrich the soil.

"Average fertilisers do not contain as much nitrogen," says Joseph Harris, "as clover hay." And he might have added that when the hay is consumed by stock, the larger part of the nitrogen is represented in the resulting manure.

Mr. J. B. Olcott, the farm philosopher, advises people who fancy that high bred mares cannot furrow for peas and potatoes, or cultivate corn, to try them kindly. "They may prove worth two or three lumbered goldings, bred for nothing in particular."

Dr. F. L. Russell, veterinarian at the experiment station at Orono, has returned from Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, where he has been for the last year, pursuing special lines of study, preparatory to his work at the station. He will enter at once upon his work at Orono.

It is now advocated by some that ensilage, properly packed in a silo, needs no weighing, as was the former practice. Much importance is attached to having the corn reach its full maturity before harvesting, as the *Farmer* has always strenuously advocated. It not only keeps better, but contains a much higher percentage of nutritive material when allowed to make its full growth.

The apple crop has now chiefly gone forward to market. Their condition on handling was found to be bad, the shrinkage in many cases reaching fully one-half. This only apparent cause for this was the bad weather of autumn and mild weather of winter. Some lots, however, came out bright, sound and hard. The price abroad has been ruling better of late, and shippers have been doing fairly well at the business. The market in Boston has also improved for choice fruit, as the *Farmer* predicted some weeks ago.

Mr. Kibby of Brookfield, Vt., says that he keeps his summer butter by putting it into cloth bags about the size of the tub he wishes to fill, and keeping it submerged in a tank of strong brine. He takes it up and packs in clean tubs or boxes at any time the market is good, and he thinks it comes out as fresh as newly made butter. At any rate he gets better prices than he could in any other way he knows of.

At the close, Prof. W. H. Jordan, manager at the experiment station, was introduced and proceeded to present one of the best and most valuable papers he has ever given our people. It was full of important suggestions clearly set forth, his subject being "The food and fertilizing value of the waste products of the dairy."

Tables were presented representing the analysis of the four breeds kept at the experiment station and the analysis of their milk as follows:

	Solids.	Ash.	Caseine.	Starch.	Fat.
Shorthorn,	11.30	.75	3.86	4.89	1.80
Holstein,	12.10	.75	3.03	5.01	3.28
Ayrshire,	12.30	.75	3.37	5.14	3.04
Jersey,	14.85	.75	3.91	4.55	5.30

This would be the relative per cent. in 100 lbs.

Tubes were exhibited showing the elements in a quart of milk, and the relative amounts for the different breeds. These tubes showed among other things the amount of fats from Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey. This fat had been melted and foreign matter extracted, so that its color and amount one could easily determine the relative value of a quart of milk from the three breeds for butter making. The fat from the Jersey was naturally short by 30 per cent. in excess of either of the others. In the skim milk we find the solids to be in about the same proportion as prevails in the whole milk, though less in quantity. The table is as follows:

	Solids.	Ash.	Caseine.	Sugar.	Fat.
Shorthorn,	9.20				.70
Holstein,	9.35				.70
Ayrshire,	10.50				.25
Jersey,	10.27				.25
Mixed,	9.86	.80	3.49	4.78	.79

It will be seen that 100 lbs. of skim milk contains by these tables comparatively the same amount of caseine and sugar as the whole milk. The course has been taken made by the cold setting system where uniform conditions are observed. No solid matter fed the animal has the value of that found in milk, whole or skimmed, because every particle is soluble, and hence true in relation to elements found elsewhere. The skimmed milk of the farm fills a place not filled by any other food product on the farm. We buy quantities of grain to supplement our coarse fodders. The skimmed milk properly used from the skim milk. with corn meal and bran is a valuable food for young animals, and the remainder goes to the production of crops and to the enrichment of the soil. These statements fell from the lips of the speaker, some of the substantial farmers who have made money selling milk at three cents a quart, were seen to shake their heads, while those who are supplying the butter factory with the cream nodded their approval. Self interests were evident, and biased the opinions of many, but the facts as presented and the reasoning as given are backed by the very best authority possible, that of experience. At the opening of the afternoon session, Mr. Collins gave another test with his little machine, starting the cream from forty pounds of milk in seventeen minutes. Some of the skim milk of the morning test was at once removed and set in ice, to reduce the temperature and get the remaining cream. It flaked very nearly as well as the fresh milk. I do not believe that they can do better than to keep their cows in the stable, and not let them eat all they want. I would begin feeding this when lambs are a mouth to six weeks old. Six weeks puts the lambs on full feed when they will gain five to thirty pounds, and that is the time to sell. There is more money to be made at standard market prices, with sheep, than in any other farm industry. Three dollars per head for the lambs of the average farm paid for ewes after being shorn. I feed corn and oats to my ewes. My rams are nearly all Hampshire Downs, with a few Horned Dorsets. Taking extra pains in selecting my rams this year, I have succeeded the time of growing the early lambs. The Hampshires give large bodies with black legs, which is just now a ruling market demand. The Dorset ram I use would sock to supply, for it is here we will find the greatest profit, and it is this we want. I aim to have my lambs gain a pound a day, and put them on the market before the 1st of July, that I can turn to pasture and do not force as rapidly. I killed one twenty-nine days old that dressed twenty-three and a half pounds. The market will take more of this kind of stock, though there is doubtless a limit, and it is a question of size of flock, but of ability to feed understandingly. They must have the sun, and I would not house closely, but give the animals a yard to run in. This instead of artificial heat I would prefer to have artificial cold, for I would rather hold the temperature at 32 than warmer.

The evening session was fully occupied in the reading of papers, discussions, the quality of butter and how to secure it, being made prominent. Mr. G. M. Gowell led the discussion, which took a wide range and brought out many valuable hints. Secretary Gilbert explained the workings of the Centrifugal Separator, taking up the method in detail.

The attendance throughout the day was large, the evening finding fully two hundred farmers present, and the afternoon and evening calling out a hall full. Every one who came from a distance had a word of approval for the new town hall, and admirably arranged and so convenient for all purposes.

To Mr. J. W. True more than any one else, perhaps, the public are indebted for this institute, which has been one of the best ever held in town, and one that will be productive of great good in the future. When the hard facts presented by Prof. Jordan are thoroughly discussed and settled by the wide-awake farmers of New Gloucester, we fancy the butter factory will rapidly increase its productions, the cows will multiply, and the results be found satisfactory.

For the Maine Farmer.

Letter from New Brunswick.

Mr. Editor: For the past few weeks I have been canvassing in New Brunswick for the *Maine Farmer*. I have been kindly received everywhere, and the *Maine Farmer* is appreciated here. I have been at work in Carleton and Victoria counties. The items I send you will show what kind of stock, and what are the principal crops raised here. Carleton county is the best in this section was quite good last year. Large quantities are being shipped to Boston and other places. There is also a good home market in the lower part of the Province. The freshet last summer swept away and damaged considerable hay along the St. John river after it was cut. The grain crop was injured by the early frosts and wet weather. Hay, pressed, sold for $8.50 per ton, and oats sold for 35 cents per bushel. There was a demand for oats, as considerable lumbering is carried on in New Brunswick. I find many men at work lumbering on the Tobique river. Potatoes are not raised here in very large quantities, as there are no starch factories here; they are selling in Woodstock for 70 cents per bushel.

Richard Hand of Richmond, has a farm consisting of 225 acres, 140 cleared, cut 75 tons of hay last year, and raised 1200 bushels of grain, 800 bushels of potatoes; keeps 20 Stock, 14 head of horned cattle, 7 horse kind, 20 sheep. He has a matched pair of draft horses, Percherons, mares, 7 years old, weight about 1450 lbs. each, which he purchased of Hamilton Brothers, Woodstock, for $300. I am aware of the danger of relying entirely upon this inference from the data given, but the figures unmistakably show a vast income upon the property, disclosing the unusually short time of considerable inquiry, and in view of all the facts I have been able to command, I believe that $3 per acre would not be too high an average valuation for timber lands of Maine. I do not believe that they can be purchased on an average at $3 per acre; 8,691,082 acres at $3 per acre, gives a valuation of $26,073,246. And these lands pay less than $26,000 into the treasury of the State of Maine. Not only is the valuation too low by 300 per cent., but the rate of 2¾ mills is an unjust discrimination in favor of this vast and productive property. It is contended with no other taxes that municipalities are; therefore, it should take its fair share of the public burdens, and one per cent. on the above valuation will still leave the property more favorably assessed to taxation than the real and personal property of our towns and cities. This property should pay in treasury of the State at least $260,000 per annum, instead of less than $26,000. Our entire receipts for the 1887 was $648,998.94. The towns of Cumberland county and the city of Portland paid $141,924.29 of this sum, more than 21 per cent. of it. The city of Portland alone paid $83,788.53, or more than one-eighth part of it. If these plantation lands had paid $260,000 instead of $28,000, Portland's State tax would have been about $20,000 less than it was. The town of Deering would have saved more than $2000, the town of Westbrook $1200, Brunswick $2000, Cape Elizabeth $1700, Windham and New Gloucester $600 or $700 each. I know that an attempt to tax these forests would meet with violent opposition. I know that a change in our laws would be necessary in order to bring about this just measure. But the obstacles to it are not insuperable. If the present proprietors should be unwilling to hold them at the valuation put upon them by the State, the State might take them off their hands and sell the stumpage, as the State ought to have done at the beginning. We should have received more and still have kept our magnificent domain larger than Massachusetts and Connecticut together. Think of it, ye taxpayers of the towns and cities of Maine, only $26,000 derived from an empire of magnificent forests."

men mentioned in connection with the position of Secretary of Agriculture is said—in resenting the proposition as little short of insulting—to have sarcastically inquired of a crowd of his associates at a leading New York hotel, "if he looked like a distributor of seeds." This disposition to sneer at all things agricultural is one of the incomprehensible phases of American political life; and one need but occupy a seat in the gallery of the National House of Representatives when a Contagious Disease Act or some similar measure for the relief or protection of the farming interest is under consideration, and witness the sarcomic manner in which the matter is treated, to realize how universal is this indifference on the part of the average politician to all things affecting the welfare of our agricultural industries. We are apt to scoff at the landed aristocracy and royalty of the motherland, and to flatter ourselves that we are not burdened with any such "incumbrance" in the Great Republic; but rural England affords a contrast with agricultural America which speaks volumes for the moral effect of a little healthy precept and example on the part of those who mould public sentiment. When our ruling classes evince one-half the respect for, and interest in, affairs agricultural that is constantly shown from the British throne itself down through the whole body of noblemen and landed proprietors, there may begin to appear a proper recognition of the dignity of rural pursuits in this country.

Much as we may feel chagrined and disgusted at the non-appreciation of our interests on the part of those who pull the wires and weld the rings in political machinery, yet farmers can but admit, if they are candid and stop to study the situation, that they themselves are in a large measure at fault in the matter. Certainly, it belongs to farmers to first, themselves, respect their calling. Are they cultivating the feeling within themselves that theirs is the noblest calling among men, and are they educating into the minds of their children the same sentiment? Surely they can give only one answer to this question. Secondly, are they with a brave front and a strong effort coming forward in their united strength and asserting the rights, the privileges and attentions their business calls for? Certainly not. Then it is foolish to expect others to do it, and folly to lament that it is not done. Farmers, it must not be expected that others will come forward to do better for you than you are doing for yourselves.

New England Creamery Meeting.

A meeting of the New England Creameries Association, of which Hon. Z. A. Gilbert is the Vice President for Maine, is called at the Tremont House, Boston, March 26 and 27. The object of the meeting is to discuss creamery interests, and all creameries are invited to be represented by their officers or superintendent. C. H. Waterhouse, President of the association, writes requesting all who intend to be present to notify him at Center Strafford, N. H., that special hotel arrangements may be made. We urge upon all creameries in the State the importance of being represented at this meeting. Much may be accomplished for the success of the creamery business through a community of effort.

Plantation Timber Lands of Maine.

[Extract from a recent address by Mr. L. B. Den nett.]

"There is a vast territory in Northern and Eastern Maine, covered with timber trees of various kinds, containing 8,691,082 acres according to official returns, a territory larger than the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut, by 268,482 acres, whose owners pay into the treasury of Maine for taxes only $27,679.32, or 2¾ mills per acre, valued at about $1 per acre. These timber lands are in uninhabited plantations and free from burdens of municipal taxation for the support of schools, roads, bridges and other town purposes. Similar lands, situated in our rural towns, are subject to taxation at the municipal rate and upon the municipal valuation. For instance, a farmer owning 50 acres of such lands will be fortunate, if the assessors do not value it more than $10 an acre, or $500, and one per cent. is less than the average rate of municipal taxation in the State. The farmer pays $5 tax on his 50 acres, the proprietor of the plantation pays on his 60 acres 13¾ cents. In other words the farmer pays about 3500 per cent. more than the owner of the plantation. The hypothesis assumed for this comparison may not be altogether true, but it substantially illustrates the actual discrimination which really exists in favor of the plantation and against the farm.

The less accessibility to the market of the timber lands of the plantations diminish somewhat their value, but the immense harvests of timber annually taken from them disclose the fact of their immense value. According to the United States census, 1880, there were sawed in Maine the year, preceding 665,666,000 feet of lumber, 184,000,000 laths, 426,530,000 shingles, 62,376,000 staves, 13,426,000 feet (broad measure) of spool and bobbin stock. The total value of the product was $7,933,868, exceeding in value the entire hay crops of Maine harvested and in the barns.

The far greater part of this vast quantity of lumber was taken from the plantations. There are no statistics showing the annual production for the year by the proprietors of the lands for the trees, or stumpage. But the census of 1880 puts the value of the logs and other materials used at $4,951,957, and the total sum paid for labor $1,161,143, making the cost of the product, valued at $7,933,868, to be $6,113,099, giving a profit of $1,820,000, showing that the income from these lands is the immense sum of $1,820,000, or 5 per cent. on a capital of $36,400,000. I am aware of the danger of relying entirely upon this inference from the data given, but the figures unmistakably show a vast income upon the property, disclosing the unusually short time of considerable inquiry, and in view of all the facts I have been able to command, I believe that $3 per acre would not be too high an average valuation for timber lands of Maine. I do not believe that they can be purchased on an average at $3 per acre; 8,691,082 acres at $3 per acre, gives a valuation of $26,073,246. And these lands pay less than $26,000 into the treasury of the State of Maine. Not only is the valuation too low by 300 per cent., but the rate of 2¾ mills is an unjust discrimination in favor of this vast and productive property. It is contended with no other taxes that municipalities are; therefore, it should take its fair share of the public burdens, and one per cent. on the above valuation will still leave the property more favorably assessed to taxation than the real and personal property of our towns and cities. This property should pay in treasury of the State at least $260,000 per annum, instead of less than $26,000. Our entire receipts for the 1887 was $648,998.94. The towns of Cumberland county and the city of Portland paid $141,924.29 of this sum, more than 21 per cent. of it. The city of Portland alone paid $83,788.53, or more than one-eighth part of it. If these plantation lands had paid $260,000 instead of $28,000, Portland's State tax would have been about $20,000 less than it was. The town of Deering would have saved more than $2000, the town of Westbrook $1200, Brunswick $2000, Cape Elizabeth $1700, Windham and New Gloucester $600 or $700 each. I know that an attempt to tax these forests would meet with violent opposition. I know that a change in our laws would be necessary in order to bring about this just measure. But the obstacles to it are not insuperable. If the present proprietors should be unwilling to hold them at the valuation put upon them by the State, the State might take them off their hands and sell the stumpage, as the State ought to have done at the beginning. We should have received more and still have kept our magnificent domain larger than Massachusetts and Connecticut together. Think of it, ye taxpayers of the towns and cities of Maine, only $26,000 derived from an empire of magnificent forests."

Agriculture in Politics.

Apropos to the reception that matters bearing the odor of the soil have first met at the hands of many of the leading members of both branches of the legislature just adjourned, as shown by the official reports of the debates on the same, we clip from the Chicago *Breeders' Gazette* the following reference to the appreciation on the part of the politicians of the newly created department of agriculture in the President's Cabinet:

There is a disposition on the part of some of the great metropolitan dailies to rail at the newly-created Ministry of Agriculture as wholly unnecessary, on the ground that farmers do not need a Cabinet officer to tell them how to grow pumpkins, or to instruct them in the art of shearing sheep; and one of the prominent public

Communications.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

Dairy Institute at New Gloucester.

Among the many attractions offered at New Gloucester was an exhibition of a centrifugal cream separator, a machine which takes the fresh milk from the cows and extracts the cream, thus saving all labor of setting and skimming. The general agent, Mr. Thomas Collins, was in attendance with his "Baby," the smallest sized machine made. It has a capacity of 150 lbs. of milk an hour. It is the first of this grade of machines ever shown in this country, and as it was set on the stage looked not unlike a little coffee mill, as used by our grocery dealers. It is diminutive, but when turning the crank forty times a minute is made to revolve between sixty-five hundred and seven thousand times. The velocity of these revolutions draws the cream to the outside of the cylinder and over the top, from whence it flows in a tube to the receiving pail, while the skim milk runs off in another spout close by. Thus, as we watched, cream and skim milk flowed side by side into different dishes. The milk was raised to 80 degrees, and when put into the machine the cream was drawn from the cows about three hours. In less than ten minutes after the crank began to revolve the cream could be seen running in a gentle stream into the pail, thus telling the story of the practicability of the machine to do the work for which it was intended. It was a very interesting sight to the great majority of those present who had never seen anything of the kind, and the simplicity of the little machine provoked much comment, while the ease with which it was operated called forth many favorable comments. Whether of practical value on the farm where only an small amount of milk is produced is of course another question; but that the exhibition added much to the interest of the institute there could be no question.

At the close, Prof. W. H. Jordan, manager at the experiment station, was introduced and proceeded to present one of the best and most valuable papers he has ever given our people. It was full of important suggestions clearly set forth, his subject being "The food and fertilizing value of the waste products of the dairy."

Tables were presented representing the analysis of the four breeds kept at the experiment station and the analysis of their milk as follows:

	Solids.	Ash.	Caseine.	Starch.	Fat.
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Jersey,	14.85	.75	3.91	4.55	5.30

This would be the relative per cent. in 100 lbs.

Tubes were exhibited showing the elements in a quart of milk, and the relative amounts for the different breeds. These tubes showed among other things the amount of fats from Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey. This fat had been melted and foreign matter extracted, so that its color and amount one could easily determine the relative value of a quart of milk from the three breeds for butter making. The fat from the Jersey was naturally short by 30 per cent. in excess of either of the others. In the skim milk we find the solids to be in about the same proportion as prevails in the whole milk, though less in quantity. The table is as follows:

	Solids.	Ash.	Caseine.	Sugar.	Fat.
Shorthorn,	9.20				.70
Holstein,	9.35				.70
Ayrshire,	10.50				.25
Jersey,	10.27				.25
Mixed,	9.86	.80	3.49	4.78	.79

It will be seen that 100 lbs. of skim milk contains by these tables comparatively the same amount of caseine and sugar as the whole milk. The course has been taken made by the cold setting system where uniform conditions are observed. No solid matter fed the animal has the value of that found in milk, whole or skimmed, because every particle is soluble, and hence true in relation to elements found elsewhere. The skimmed milk of the farm fills a place not filled by any other food product on the farm. We buy quantities of grain to supplement our coarse fodders. The skimmed milk properly used from the skim milk. with corn meal and bran is a valuable food for young animals, and the remainder goes to the production of crops and to the enrichment of the soil. These statements fell from the lips of the speaker, some of the substantial farmers who have made money selling milk at three cents a quart, were seen to shake their heads, while those who are supplying the butter factory with the cream nodded their approval. Self interests were evident, and biased the opinions of many, but the facts as presented and the reasoning as given are backed by the very best authority possible, that of experience. At the opening of the afternoon session, Mr. Collins gave another test with his little machine, starting the cream from forty pounds of milk in seventeen minutes. Some of the skim milk of the morning test was at once removed and set in ice, to reduce the temperature and get the remaining cream. It flaked very nearly as well as the fresh milk. I do not believe that they can do better than to keep their cows in the stable, and not let them eat all they want. I would begin feeding this when lambs are a mouth to six weeks old. Six weeks puts the lambs on full feed when they will gain five to thirty pounds, and that is the time to sell. There is more money to be made at standard market prices, with sheep, than in any other farm industry. Three dollars per head for the lambs of the average farm paid for ewes after being shorn. I feed corn and oats to my ewes. My rams are nearly all Hampshire Downs, with a few Horned Dorsets. Taking extra pains in selecting my rams this year, I have succeeded the time of growing the early lambs. The Hampshires give large bodies with black legs, which is just now a ruling market demand. The Dorset ram I use would sock to supply, for it is here we will find the greatest profit, and it is this we want. I aim to have my lambs gain a pound a day, and put them on the market before the 1st of July, that I can turn to pasture and do not force as rapidly. I killed one twenty-nine days old that dressed twenty-three and a half pounds. The market will take more of this kind of stock, though there is doubtless a limit, and it is a question of size of flock, but of ability to feed understandingly. They must have the sun, and I would not house closely, but give the animals a yard to run in. This instead of artificial heat I would prefer to have artificial cold, for I would rather hold the temperature at 32 than warmer.

The evening session was fully occupied in the reading of papers, discussions, the quality of butter and how to secure it, being made prominent. Mr. G. M. Gowell led the discussion, which took a wide range and brought out many valuable hints. Secretary Gilbert explained the workings of the Centrifugal Separator, taking up the method in detail.

The attendance throughout the day was large, the evening finding fully two hundred farmers present, and the afternoon and evening calling out a hall full. Every one who came from a distance had a word of approval for the new town hall, and admirably arranged and so convenient for all purposes.

To Mr. J. W. True more than any one else, perhaps, the public are indebted for this institute, which has been one of the best ever held in town, and one that will be productive of great good in the future. When the hard facts presented by Prof. Jordan are thoroughly discussed and settled by the wide-awake farmers of New Gloucester, we fancy the butter factory will rapidly increase its productions, the cows will multiply, and the results be found satisfactory.

For the Maine Farmer.

Letter from New Brunswick.

Mr. Editor: For the past few weeks I have been canvassing in New Brunswick for the *Maine Farmer*. I have been kindly received everywhere, and the *Maine Farmer* is appreciated here. I have been at work in Carleton and Victoria counties. The items I send you will show what kind of stock, and what are the principal crops raised here. Carleton county is the best in this section was quite good last year. Large quantities are being shipped to Boston and other places. There is also a good home market in the lower part of the Province. The freshet last summer swept away and damaged considerable hay along the St. John river after it was cut. The grain crop was injured by the early frosts and wet weather. Hay, pressed, sold for $8.50 per ton, and oats sold for 35 cents per bushel. There was a demand for oats, as considerable lumbering is carried on in New Brunswick. I find many men at work lumbering on the Tobique river. Potatoes are not raised here in very large quantities, as there are no starch factories here; they are selling in Woodstock for 70 cents per bushel.

Richard Hand of Richmond, has a farm consisting of 225 acres, 140 cleared, cut 75 tons of hay last year, and raised 1200 bushels of grain, 800 bushels of potatoes; keeps 20 Stock, 14 head of horned cattle, 7 horse kind, 20 sheep. He has a matched pair of draft horses, Percherons, mares, 7 years old, weight about 1450 lbs. each, which he purchased of Hamilton Brothers, Woodstock, for $300. He takes extra pains in feeding his horses, and they are well cared for. He has a matched pair of Jersey cows, 5 years old, weight about 1000 lbs. each, and also has a nice flock of sheep.

James Watson of Richmond, has 300 acres of land, 160 cleared, cut last year 80 tons of hay and raised 1300 bushels of grain.

Mathew Faulkner and son of Richmond, have 400 acres of land, and cut 80 to 90 tons of hay; raised 1200 bushels of oats, 500 bbls. of potatoes; stock, 12 head of horned cattle, 3 horse kind, 12 sheep.

James McBride of Wakefield, has 200 acres, 125 cleared; usually cuts 50 tons of hay per year; raised last year 1200 bushels of grain; stock, 13 head horned cattle, 4 horse kind, 15 sheep, Cotswold. One stallion, sired by Cobbler, will trot a mile in three minutes, and several colts sired by him sold for $500 for them. He has a colt from one of these mares that took the first prize at the county exhibition when three and one-half months old. He has also taken the first prize at the fair since taken the second prize from the local fair, and the second prize from the government.

Robt. Haynes of Richmond, has 300 acres of land, cuts 70 tons of hay, raised last year 1500 bushels of grain, keeps 20 head of horned cattle, 4 horse kind, 30 sheep. He has one horse that takes the children to school every day. When the children arrive at the school they turn him loose, and although there are four different roads he might take, he goes directly home. At night they harness him to the sleigh and send him after the children, without a driver, and he goes directly to the school house, and the children drive home; the distance is one mile, and a very crooked road.

Geo. Stephenson of Richmond, has a good farm; stock, 14 head of horned cattle, 5 horse kind, 17 sheep, mostly Shropshire Downs. He has a maple orchard of 1000 trees.

Horace McLean of Woodstock, has a nice stallion sired by Sandy Morris, color dark chestnut, 7 years old, stands 16 hands high, weighs about 1200 lbs., that won second money in free for all pacers' race last fall at the Eastern Maine State Fair.

T. J. Boyer of Woodstock, has a colt 3 years old, name Prospect Girl, purchased from S. K. Lane of Prospect, Me., sired by Thackambeau, color dark bay, with black points, stands 15 hands, 3 inches high, and weighs 1000 lbs., that will trot a mile inside of three minutes. Some good judges say she will make a fast mare. He has one stallion, Hillmont, sired by Olympus, he by Almont, dam Vichey, by Pioneer, second dam Nannie Thorn, color bright bay, that can show better than a 40 clip. His colts all show signs of trotting.

At the stable of W. H. Nevers, Woodstock, near the trotting park, I saw several good horses and colts. One black gelding 6 years old, name Sandy Morris, Jr., by another, Philip Logan, record 2.40½, another, Prince Charles, by Sir Charles, three years old, good gait, style and action; one colt by Hillmont, a chestnut filly three years old, one black mare by C. S. P., three years old, one bay filly three years old, by get of John Bright, one black mare, Lady Morris, sired by Sandy Morris, four years old, and last but not least, one two year old colt sired by Olympus, dam Dot Morris, a very promising colt.

T. Donoho of Woodstock, has a Jersey cow; when she was two years old she made 9 lbs., 4 oz. of butter in seven days, on grass; she has since made 11¾ lbs. of butter in seven days, on grass.

Charles Scott of Wakefield, has a farm of 300 acres, 100 acres cleared, keeps at present 10 head of horned cattle, 7 horse kind, one good two year old colt; cut last year 50 tons of hay; crops, 900 bushels of grain, 140 bbls. of potatoes, off of two acres.

Geo. Wilson of Richmond, has 270 acres of land, 140 cleared; stock, 15 head of horned cattle, 6 horse kind, 33 sheep, Shropshire Downs; crops, about 70 tons of hay, 1000 bushels of oats; uses the Little Giant threshing machine. In the year 1887 his two sons threshed with this machine 1600 bushels of grain, and 8000 in 1888.

John Gartley of Richmond, raised 1000 bushels of grain last year.

John Bell of Richmond, has 300 acres of land, 150 cleared, raised 1300 bushels of oats last year, and cut 45 tons of hay. He has a fine Percheron mare 4 years old, weight 1500 lbs., grain fed, took second prize last year at Carleton county exhibition, and third prize at the Provincial exhibition.

Wm. Campbell of Richmond, raised last year 1100 bushels of grain, an extra 500 bbls. of potatoes from five acres; he has a nice flock of sheep.

Geo. Campbell of Richmond, cut 60 tons of hay last year, and raised 1200 bushels of grain; has a nice matched pair of horses, 6 years old, weigh about 1300 lbs. each, also has a nice flock of sheep.

James Watson of Richmond, has 300 acres of land, 160 cleared, cut last year

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, March 21, 1889.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

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Collectors' Notices.

MR. I. C. LIBBY of Burnham, our cattle reporter, is authorized to receipt for moneys and receive subscriptions for the paper.

MR. C. S. AYER is now calling upon our subscribers in Androscoggin and Oxford counties.

MR. G. T. STORER of Richmond, is authorized to take subscriptions and collect dues for the Farmer.

MR. J. W. KELLOGG is now calling upon our subscribers in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Portland is holding a fair for the benefit of its proposed soldiers' monument.

Mayor Grant of New York, on Sunday permitted the flag of Ireland to wave gracefully over City Hall.

An increase in the pay of Congressmen, who now receive $5000 a year, is being agitated.

The Chicago *Farmers' Review* says the prospect for the winter's wheat crop is by no means discouraging.

Labor is a blessing to all classes and conditions of men. Since the abolition of the convict labor system at Sing Sing, N. Y., several convicts have become crazy, and have been taken to an insane asylum.

Some fifteen young men will start from Calais for the West about May 1st. In about a year at least a dozen of that fifteen will have returned, feeling satisfied that Maine is good enough for them.

Mr. Vickery's cute little steamer, "Percy V.," will take her place on the route between Bath and Fort Popham, the first of June. This year she will be in command of Capt. Cyrus Thompson of Southport.

Mr. O. A. Dennen is making preparations for an enlargement of the Kineo House, by an addition of 100 rooms. The business of the house is steadily increasing, and many rooms have already been engaged for next season.

Minister Palmer, who goes to Spain, is a millionaire, and Minister Swift, who goes to Japan, is another. It is to be taken into consideration, however, that it costs money to represent this country abroad. There are few of our foreign ministers who are not called upon to spend more than they receive.

The work of improving the channel of the Kennebec river will open after the spring freshets have subsided, under the $100,000 appropriation made by Congress. Beef Rock Shoals and the channel at Lovejoy's Narrows, Swan Island, will be the first points to receive attention, and it will be necessary to employ divers and blast extensively. The deepening process will be carried on until a channel ten feet in depth is obtained.

The fame of the wilds of Maine as a hunting ground is not merely to be confined to America, but the English people will have a chance to see a specimen of the game which is shot. On the steamer "Sarnia," of the Dominion Line, which sailed from Portland last week, was an Englishman who had with him an immense mounted head of a moose, which he had shot in Maine, and which he was carrying back with him as a reminder of his luck with the rifle.

Methodism is to lock horns with Mormonism right in Utah. A Methodist seminary is to be established at Ogden, which is the only town in the territory of any consequence which is not under the domination of the Mormon hierarchy. The citizens give $50,000 in cash and as much more in land, and other donations are being made with considerable liberality. Such an influence will be potent in overthrowing the Mormon authority. What has been needed more than anything else has been some nucleus of Gentileism around which anti-Mormonism could crystalize.

Major S. S. Rockwood of Wisconsin, has been appointed chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture, vice Mr. Nesbit, resigned. Major Rockwood is editor of the *Daily State Gazette*, published at Portage City, Wis. He served in the army four years, and since the war has been professor of mathematics in the State Normal School at Whitewater, assistant superintendent of public instruction in Wisconsin, and connected with the State land office at Madison. Those who know the gentleman pronounce the appointment a most excellent one.

There are hotels and *hotels*. The first afford shelter, food, and beds to sleep in, but there is nothing that tells of home life; the last are cheerful, attractive and homelike in every particular. Among these we would notice the Lancy House, Pittsfield, O. E. Blackden, proprietor. Since taking charge he has thoroughly renovated this house, putting it in complete order from attic to cellar, and provided so many comforts for guests that the business has rapidly increased. Whoever visits there may expect an abundance of choice food, attractively served, good rooms and careful attention.

Li Hung Chang, the viceroy of China, has a fortune of about $12,000,000, some of which was acquired in rather a shady manner. Lately one of his henchmen sent him a cask or wicker basket of wine, in which about $100,000 in gold was concealed, as a reward for some job. The wine fell into the hands of a suspicious government customs officer, who discovered the gold and promptly conveyed it into the imperial treasury. As the money was evidently a bribe, the viceroy was unable to say anything, but the Foo Chow customs officer only managed to retain his place by the story being told to the emperor. Foo Chow is a great customs port, and the principal tea mart of China. It is a city larger than Chicago, and one of its wonders is the "bridge of ten thousand ages," which is built of granite, 1300 feet long, and with fifty arches, and which dates back over 1000 years for its building.

Twenty-five years ago a man would have been declared an idiot who would call a skillful surgeon, by special train, thirty miles or more to see a sick horse, yet the fact that it is done to-day only indicates the truer estimate that is placed on these loyal friends of mankind. A few days ago, the very valuable stallion, Dictator Chief, was taken suddenly ill, and Mr. Nelson called, by telegraph, Dr. Bailey to his assistance, sending a special train to Newport to take him to Waterville. Had he done less, the host of friends of this grand horse would have criticised him, for in the minds of the public, no more valuable piece of horseflesh is in the State than this son of Dictator, and all rejoice that prompt action brought relief. The service rendered by Mr. Nelson in bringing this and other choicely bred horses into Maine, is not yet realized as it will be in ten or fifteen years hence, and every lover of a good horse will rejoice to know that this magnificent trotter and sire of trotters is out of danger.

It is roughly estimated that the centennial military parade in New York, April 30, will take about eight hours in passing a given point. Rhode Island has decided to send a provisional battalion, to consist of some six or nine infantry companies and their Gatling battery, a total of about 450 men. Gov. Lee has informed the committee that his State will send about 500 men, taken from the different regiments by companies, and they will be quartered at the 71st regiment armory. The division from Mississippi will come on a steamer, and live on it during their stay. The committee has received an application from the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C., who will probably come as an escort to Gov. Richardson of their State. New Jersey sends her entire national guard, 3700 men. On the day of parade, the column is to be headed by U. S. troops, the States to follow in the order of ratification of the constitution of these States.

WHAT WAS DONE. From week to week we have endeavored to give our readers a comprehensive epitome of the proceedings of the legislature. We now desire to look at it as a whole in the work it has accomplished. There were 434 acts passed and 126 resolves. One of the most important acts was that providing for refunding the public debt of three million dollars. This refunding bill has been drawn with the greatest care, and the success of the loan is assured from the fact that large premiums on the bonds which are to draw only three per cent., have already been offered by bankers. The free text books act obliges cities and towns to provide free text books for all school children. Cities and towns were given authority to raise money for the support of evening schools, which shall admit persons of any age, shall teach only the elementary branches, and shall be under the supervision of the local school board. The law relative to property exempt from taxation has been amended so that so much of the real estate of all literary, scientific, benevolent and charitable institutions as is not occupied by them for their own purposes, is to be taxed in the municipality in which it is situated. Colleges, however, are to have their tax reimbursed by the State, provided the amount reimbursed to each in any one year does not exceed $1500, and that this claim for reimbursement does not apply to real estate hereafter bought by any such college. The abolition of the district system of schools could not be brought about this session. In railroad matters the legislature took the ground that new railroad companies must organize under the general law. This decision was the means of quite a number of new railroad schemes being stamped out. An attempt was made to secure an appropriation of $50,000 to aid in building the Maine Shore Line Railroad through Hancock and Washington counties, which failed. A similar fate befell an appropriation of $6000 that was asked to survey the route of the proposed Carrabassett & Canadian railroad. The law makers refused to amend the charter of the Penobscot Central Railroad Company, which asked for a change so that the road, when built, after leaving Bangor, where it commences, could run through the towns of Hermon, Glenburn, Kenduskeag, Levant, Corinth, Charleston, Atkinson, Garland, Dover, Foxcroft, Sebec, Willimantic and Barnard to a terminus, and where connection was wanted with the Canadian Pacific road. An attempt to change the law relating to the taking of land for burrow and gravel pits, stations and repair shops, by railroad corporations, was defeated. An attempt was made to pass a law arbitrarily fixing the passenger fares and freight charges of the Maine Central railroad, which met with a signal failure. A law was passed relating to the heating and lighting of passenger cars on railroads in this State. In no event is a common stove to be used. Passenger cars are not allowed to be lighted by naphtha nor by any illuminating oil or fluid which will ignite at a temperature less than 300° Fahr. The penalty is $500.

We think the legislature very wisely declined to tinker the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors. Scarcely a session has been held for the past twenty-five years, without some additional turn of the screw in temperance legislation, until the law got to be a foot-ball, to be kicked around at will. A law was passed relating to labor, which provides that whoever, by threats, intimidation or force, alone or in combination with others, prevents any person from entering into or continuing in the employment of any person, firm or corporation, shall be punished by imprisonment not more than two years, or fine not over $500.

The $150,000 appropriation for the enlargement of the State House was passed, about one-fourth of the time of the legislature being consumed on that and the kindred subject—the removal of the capital to Portland. An appropriation of $3500 was made for the purchase of the Mulliken farm in this city, containing about 75 acres, to be used as a permanent muster field. The annual appropriation for the militia was increased from $16,000 to $20,000. The Governor was authorized to appoint a commission to select and purchase a site at or near the city of Bangor for an insane hospital, to be known as the Eastern Maine Insane Hospital. There are fully one thousand insane persons in the State who are cared for in homes and alms houses, and of course do not receive the treatment they would at a hospital.

Resolves were passed asking Maine's Senators and members of Congress to oppose all efforts to repeal the oleomargarine law, and to lend their influence for such enactments as will make it more effective to protect the honest dairy productions of Maine; protesting against unjust corners and gambling in the necessaries of life, or in any product of commerce; condemning trust combinations, and demanding the immediate action of Congress forever prohibiting such practice; indorsing the principles of the inter-State commission law in the interest of transportation reform, and asking for its enforcement, and also asking the Maine Senators and Congressmen to give their influence and vote for that protection to agriculture which is liberally given to all other industries, to the end that wool and other raw material in this country shall be properly protected from foreign competition, and that lumber, hay, potatoes, vegetables, eggs, beef, and all the products of the Maine farm shall have the advantage of our home markets.

A law was passed providing for the employment of persons convicted as tramps by making them break stone. The law is amended so that tramps being imprisoned at hard labor in the State prison for not more than 15 months, are now to be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than 60 days, at hard labor for 10 hours each day, Sundays excepted. Any tramp who refuses to work, is put on bread and water until he consents to labor. Mayors and selectmen shall appoint special constables to arrest and prosecute all tramps in their respective municipalities. A law was passed prohibiting the selling of cigarettes to minors under 16 years of age, punishable by a fine of $50. A law was passed providing that whoever sells his vote at an election shall be fined $100, or imprisoned not more than one year, and disinfranchised for a term of 10 years. A law was passed to prevent fraud in the sale of lard, under a penalty of $50, which requires it to be made of the pure fat of swine, and to be labelled "Compound lard." A law was passed to prevent the formation of such trusts, combinations of business firms, incorporated and unincorporated companies or associations of persons or stockholders as may be contrary to public policy. Authority was given to all loan and building associations, chartered prior to March 4th, 1887, to issue shares not exceeding 5000, and of the paid-up value of $1,000,000. This relates to their capital stock. The name of the town of Stockton has been changed to Stockton Springs. The towns of Brewer, Westbrook and Deering were given city charters. The town of Boothbay was divided, and the new town of Boothbay Harbor incorporated. An enabling act was passed for the annexation of Deering to Portland. A law was passed relating to hawkers and peddlers, requiring them to take out a license from the Secretary of State. This law is aimed at foreign peddlers, who are not citizens. The law was amended so that an appeal may be taken to the law court when a person has been convicted of crime which gives him a life sentence, and three justices are authorized to grant a motion for a new trial.

Farmers have been excused from having their names printed on bales of hay. The teaching of music in free high schools, unless by direction of the authorities, has been prohibited. The Secretary of the State Board of Health has been empowered to appoint local boards of health if the municipal authorities neglect to do it. A bounty of 10 cents a head has been put on crows. A long act governing assessment insurance companies has been passed. Judges of Probate have been empowered to make allowances to minor children, as well as widows. The contagious diseases of cattle law has been amended, but not strengthened.

But a great deal of the time of the legislature has been taken up in rejecting measures, thought to be unwise. The legislature grappled with that lively chestnut, woman suffrage, and the fair petitioners had leave to withdraw. Refused to amend the ten hour and other laws relating to labor; the game law remains as before. An attempt to proscribe seals by offering a bounty of $1 a head failed, and it was not considered necessary to meddle with the present close term on shooting ruffled grouse. An attempt to put a bounty on English sparrows failed. Refused to grant the request of the Catholic clergy for special privileges in religious instruction at the State reform school for boys. No change was made in the trustee process law. A proposition to reduce the annual tax on savings banks from three-quarters to one-half per cent., on the ground that these institutions were more heavily taxed than any other corporation, and because the present burden was such that it was impossible to pay dividends that would attract investors, was adversely acted upon. The law makers refused to raise their pay, which is $150 for the session, be it long or short, and mileage. Ballot reform did not meet with favor. The Australian system of voting was strongly advocated, but was defeated. No change was made in the time of holding the annual election. The salaries of quite a number of State and county officers were returned to their former amount, and while the appropriations for the next two years are on the whole larger than usual, we are sure there has been no intention on the part of the legislators to waste the people's money.

THE SEASON'S CROP OF ICE. The ice operators on the Kennebec river have completed their winter's harvesting and closed up their ice houses to await the shipping season. Owing to the mild weather which prevailed during the early winter, harvesting has been confined to a few weeks, and the ice has been scraped much thinner than that of previous years. The short crop in New York and other points West furnished an incentive to owners of houses to stock up, and they have succeeded very fairly. The total amount harvested along the river this winter, and the old ice remaining over from last year, is shown in the following table computed from reliable sources:

	NEW TONS.	OLD TONS.
Cony & White, Augusta	6,000	
McClench & Co., Hallowell		8,000
Frank Page & Co., Hallowell		12,000
Abraham Rich, Gardiner	20,000	12,000
Knickerbocker Ice Co., Chelsea	15,000	26,000
Knickerbocker Ice Co., Farmingdale		20,000
Bodwell & Allen, Randolph		12,000
Lawrence & Co., Randolph	8,000	
Knickerbocker Ice Co., Pittston	20,000	
Great Falls Ice Co., Pittston	20,000	10,000
Great Falls Ice Co., So. Gardiner	12,000	
Independent Ice Co., Pittston	20,000	20,000
Consumers Ice Co., Pittston	36,000	
Clark & Chaplin, Pittston	22,000	
Eben Haley & Co., Gardiner	20,000	
Knickerbocker, Dresden		20,000
Berry & Co., Dresden	30,000	5,000
Cochrane & Oler, Dresden	25,000	10,000
Haynes & DeWitt, Iceboro	44,000	8,000
Knickerbocker, Iceboro	14,000	12,000
Morse & Co., Richmond	20,000	5,000
Lincoln Ice Co., Dresden	24,000	
Russell & Co., Dresden	10,000	10,000
Underwood Ice Houses, Swan Island	8,000	
Kennebec River Ice Co., Richmond	8,000	4,000
Russell & Co., Richmond	30,000	
Russell & Co., Hodges Place	20,000	
Sagadahoc Ice Co., Richmond	12,000	
Clark & Chaplin, Bowdoinham	35,000	
Totals	509,000	212,000
Cathance River Ice		10,000
	509,000	222,000

Thus the total amount of the Kennebec river crop figures up 731,000 tons, the average cut other years being nearly 1,000,000 tons, making a shortage on the river of some 250,000 tons. The prospect is bright that the Kennebec ice men will make a dollar this year, and they are in the best of spirits over the outlook, and have stored every pound possible. Indeed, even now when much of the river below Augusta is open water, some of the enterprising ones have been cutting from the ice which has hung to the shores.

Prices are very satisfactory, and where the product has been sold $1.25 per ton is the figure which has been paid in several instances. Some of the ice men are preparing to hold their stock until quite late in the season, having in view a better market and better prices. Business along the Kennebec must be good after navigation has opened and the ice schooners enter the river. There is a handsome profit when $1.50 per ton is received. One operator in this vicinity will make a clear $75,000, should he dispose of all the ice he has on hand at $1.50 per ton. Probably Mr. Ira D. Sturges of this city, is more familiar with the ice business than any gentleman in the city, having been the pioneer on the river in 1866. He says there is about two-thirds of a crop on the river, and should we be favored with a hot summer ice will go up to $4 or $5 a ton. The moral would seem to be—hold on to your ice for the present.

AN EXTENSIVE FARMER. Among the many speakers brought into our State to assist at our Institute work, none has done better or more effective service than Hon. F. D. Douglass of Whiting, Vt. At present President of the Vermont State Dairying Association, he is thoroughly conversant with the agricultural interests of the State. His farm embraces 380 acres, more than one-half of which is in woodland and unclaimed swamp. The larger balance of the remainder is of heavy clay, and the rest of intervale loam, level and very productive, being subject to frequent overflow. The last two years have been unfavorable because of the superabundance of wet. In favorable years he grows from forty to forty-five acres of corn. The largest yield in any one year was 2200 bushels. The practice now is to raise more fodder corn than formerly, using three times as much seed, planting early, and using only the early maturing varieties. Mr. Douglass believes that three stalks with well matured roasting ears, are far more valuable than one with one mature ear. The Casaday sulky plow does the work, while the horses come in play everywhere to relieve hand labor and insure a profit. A Champion reaper does the harvesting, while the horses again come in with their power machines, to husk as well as grind all the corn and other grain fed. An average of 2000 bushels of small grain on the uplands is expected. In the rotation of crops, all finding a ready market in the dairy, clover is made a leading crop.

From 80 to 100 head of cattle are kept, 45 to 55 of which are cows. Fifteen to twenty heifer calves are grown yearly to select from, as a critical test is applied and none kept that will not meet the standard. Last year he made and sold over 10,000 lbs. of butter, at an average price of 28 cts. No mature cows are kept that do not average 300 lbs. yearly. From 15 to 20 horses and colts are kept, all brood mares and colts save those necessary for farm work. Ten breeding sows take care of and ripen the dressing for the fields, and from forty to fifty shoats are kept over each winter. The magnitude of the operations will surprise many of our farmers, but because of this a handsome income is secured yearly. When two hundred pounds of butter will maintain the herd and leave a balance of profit, three hundred pay a good per cent. of profit, and this high standard Mr. Douglass has secured by weeding his herd closely and testing individual animals. Such farming pays, and in Maine there is abundant opportunity for the same results to be secured.

The noted horse "Messenger Diomed," owned for a long time by Geo. S. Worcester, of Mt. Vernon, has recently been purchased by C. N. Smith & Co., Hallowell, and will stand at their stable. Chas. M. Pond of Prospect Hill Farm, Hartford, Conn., who bred this horse, in a recent letter to the proprietors, says he considers the animal one of the highest and best bred horses in the country, and nearer to the noted old Abdallah and Lexington than any other horse he knows of. His colts are always good. Mr. Milliken of the Augusta House, is the owner of six of his colts, and they are beauties.

C. H. Nelson, Esq., started Tuesday, to bring home a stallion which he has purchased, by Dictator, dam by Nutwood. This will add another strong claim for superiority of Sunnyside stables. Nelson, Dictator Chief and Aubine are candidates for the 2.20 class, or better, this year, while Red Hawk and Brilliant will keep the boys company, no matter how fast they go. This will be a grand string of trotters, and no wonder Mr. Nelson is proud of his pets. Brilliant is by Young Rolfe, and gaited much like Nelson. Who owns five better ones?

The Governor has appointed as the Commission on State House enlargement: Hon. George E. Macomber and Hon. E. C. Allen of Augusta, Hon. Wm. L. Putnam of Portland, and Hon. Lewis Barker of Bangor. All of these gentlemen have accepted, except Mr. Putnam, who declines on account of the pressure of private business. No appointment has been made to fill his place.

We have received Parker & Wood's seed and agricultural implement catalogue for the current year. It has fine illustrations of many of the articles which they offer, and full descriptions of all. It is a valuable publication; issued by Parker & Wood, 49 No. Market street, Boston.

Less than four years ago the Machias Savings Bank made an extra dividend to depositors of nearly $8000. The bank now has about $11,000 in excess of reserved fund required by law. It seems probable that the trustees will declare an extra dividend of $10,000 in the near future.

We call attention in another column to an article of feed which we believe is new to most of the farmers and milk raisers of this State, but we are informed that it is very extensively fed in all the other New England States, and is not only highly endorsed, but is regularly fed at the State Experiment Station at Hanover, N. H., Burlington, Vt., and at Amherst, Mass.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT. The old city council of Augusta met on Monday forenoon, and passed a vote of thanks to Mayor Macomber and the city clerk. The new board of Aldermen organized by the choice of Wm. H. Williams as President, and the common council elected as President L. A. Dyer. In convention of both branches, the Mayor elect, Hon. Samuel W. Lane, took the oath of office. Prayer was offered by Rev. G. R. Palmer, after which Mayor Lane delivered the following address:

Gentlemen of the City Council:

Having taken the oath of office we have accepted a trust involving large interests. For good or ill the welfare of rising ten thousand people, estates valued at nearly five millions, and large expenditures of public funds have been entrusted to our care. Let us endeavor to execute the trust as though the entire responsibility rested upon each alone.

The city charter makes it my duty from time to time to communicate to you such information and recommend such measures as the business interests of the city may require.

A large majority of you have served in the preceding councils of the city, and are familiar with the condition and requirements of the various departments.

The reports of the several city officers will shortly be laid before you. Their careful examination will be beneficial in enabling you to adopt and carry forward those measures that have been wise, and to avoid the errors, if errors exist. As these reports, with one exception, that of the school committee, have not been prepared in season for my examination, I can make no recommendations based upon them, but suggest that the public printers be requested to print them at the earliest possible day, and that they be referred to appropriate committees, with instructions to report their recommendations to the city council. I recommend that the report of Mayor Macomber upon paving, submitted to the last city council, and such other information relating thereto as may be of interest in carrying forward the work, be published with the city reports.

At this time I am able only to invite your attention to these matters, without special mention of the various subjects. This is probably as well. The public will judge us by what we do, not by what we may now say. To resolve to do is an easy thing—to execute and execute wisely is a very different and difficult thing.

The financial affairs will be reported by the city auditor. I do not deem it necessary to anticipate his report, but will call your attention to the city debt, proper, which consists of

Six per cent. bonds, of 1875,	$84,000 00
Four per cent. bonds, of 1887,	199,500 00
Cupons now due, about	3,437 00
Temporary loans,	22,000 00
Amounting to	$308,937 00

To this sum must be added the usual heritage of outstanding bills which have always been handed over from one administration to another, resulting in the plea on the part of city officers, that the current appropriations have been exhausted or materially impaired by the payment of last year's bills, and therefore the appropriations must be overdrawn, and the same condition thus continued indefinitely.

As a remedy, I suggest a deficiency appropriation to cover all outstanding bills; this being done, a careful estimate for current expenditures for every department should be made; the public should be notified that all petitions for sidewalks, new streets, street lights, sewers, paving, or other improvements, not in the nature of ordinary repairs, or the results of unforeseen emergency, presented after a certain day, will be referred to the next city council. Consider well such petitions in making your appropriations, but when made, say to your officers in charge, *beyond this limit thou shalt not go!*

In considering expenditures for the current year, you have to deal directly with the tax payers. Every dollar of expenditures you may direct must be drawn from them. You are to consider what is necessary to be done; what is wise; what is economy, and direct it fearlessly, not considering the effect upon the next election, but the effect upon the business, the growth and prosperity of the city. The tax payers are not niggardly of their means; they require only that the public funds be properly applied, and this they should at all times demand.

The available resources of the city are cash in the treasury, the sums due from the State and county amounting to less than $900, together with a portion of the unpaid taxes. Experience teaches that of the uncollected taxes at the end of one year, not over forty or forty-five per cent. becomes available during the next, and as a like amount of this year's assessments will go over to next year, while from year to year the abatements and worthless taxes aggregate a large amount of, or entirely absorb the remainder, any reliance upon these resources is practically out of the question. To illustrate, two items in the auditor's forthcoming report of resources will serve as examples. Among the resources are stated:

Uncollected taxes of 1876,	$195 16
Interest on the same,	50 00
	$245 16

By referring to the city reports of 1879, the uncollected taxes of 1876 will be found stated at $144.46. A few years later these unpaid taxes had grown to $195.16 with interest amounting to $50, an increase of nearly seventy per cent. At that time the growth of these resources unfortunately ceased. Unfortunately, because had they continued to develop in process of time they would have entirely offset the liabilities with a margin in favor of the city.

This may seem puerile, but if it serves to show the folly of accepting net statements of liabilities without investigation the purpose will have been accomplished. It is but justice to the city auditor to say that he is not in fault. His duty is to report what he finds, not to manipulate or change.

These taxes and interest are not worth the cost of printing them in the reports, and have not been for ten years or more. A large amount of the $21,511.94 of uncollected taxes, reported by the present collector, and of the $2,136.52 stated as tax deeds on file, will upon investigation be found equally valueless. The subject should be referred to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to report the facts, and the collector should be relieved from the charge of taxes, which are and in most case always were worthless. The foundation of all business success is sound financial management. No business man ever reckons worthless bills as assets, except when trying to cover from his creditors the fact of his insolvency, or being in the exercise of a trust is endeavoring to hide rascality.

The city is in good financial condition.

The city debt, proper, amounts to	$308,937 00
The resources which are and will become available, on a fair estimate may be stated at	10,000 00
This leaves the net debt,	$298,937 00

It is your duty and mine to see to it that these figures are not increased at the end of the current year, unless we can show value received in the form of permanent improvements which will lessen the current expenses for the years to come.

Upon the question of paving I heartily commend the action of the last city government in beginning the paving of Water street. If the constitutional limit of the muncipal debt would permit, I should favor a loan and the paving of the whole of Water street the present season. But as this cannot be done, I recommend that the work be continued so far as possible without unduly increasing the taxes. I believe you should have the courage to press this work forward without delay, even if it is found necessary to increase the tax levy in the sum of $5000 or more. For my part I would rather retire at the end of the year with something enduring accomplished, than to be ten times re-elected and leave a record of patch-work.

The most rigid economy should be practiced in all directions; but there is a system of so-called economy which is negligence and waste, and to stay the progress of paving for even one year, until Water street, Market Square and the approaches to the Kennebec bridge are paved, would in my opinion, be false economy.

I recommend an immediate survey of Water st., north and south of the present paving as far as the railroad in both directions, a careful estimate of the probable cost, and that such an amount of paving be laid in both directions as a reasonable appropriation will permit.

There are other matters to which I shall invite your attention from time to time as I become better informed. I solicit, and expect your earnest coöperation in every public interest, and shall be pleased to join in perfecting and executing your plans for promoting the general welfare of the city.

It may be proper to offer a word of caution and admonition. Upon you devolves the duty of electing and appointing the subordinate city officers. Let not your work end there; but see to it that all shall *feel* that vigilant and constant care is watching every act, ready to commend and encourage the faithful, and ready also to bring the negligent and slothful to an account.

The future of the city is hopeful. Augusta *is* and is to be the Capital of Maine. The enlargement of the capitol, the extension of the Insane Hospital, the erection of additional mills by the Edwards company, new business enterprises developing our water power, together with other proposed improvements, will open new fields for the employment of labor, and invite artisans from other localities to make this city their home.

Invoking wisdom from the Supreme Ruler, fully determined that our errors shall be those only of judgment, let us move unitedly forward, trusting for our reward to the approval of conscience, and fearlessly committing our acts to the judgment of the people whose servants we are.

After the reading of the address the following city officers were elected:

City Clerk—Frank E. Southard.
Treasurer and Collector—Guy Turner.
City Marshal—Henry T. Morse.
Street Commissioner—Rouel W. Dutton.
City Physician—H. L. Johnson.
City Solicitor—A. M. Goddard.
Auditor—E. C. Dudley.
Chief Engineer—H. T. Morse.
Asst. Engineer—J. O. Wester.
Assessor—J. H. Wall.
Overseer of Poor—W. B. Leighton.
City Engineer—R. B. Capen.
Health Officer—R. J. Martin.
Pound Keeper—R. A. Cony.
Truant Officer—M. W. Leighton.
Driver of City Team—Alex. McCausland.

The city marshal appointed the following policemen:

Regular—J. S. McKenney, deputy marshal; Henry M. Breen, W. F. Wall, Warren Bruce, Chas. R. Stone.

Special—G. F. Doe, J. M. Libby, E. H. Jones, W. T. Spear, W. R. P. McKenney, W. H. Allen, G. H. Ramsell, Alex. McCausland.

The Mayor appointed O. N. Blackington to be superintendent of burials but the aldermen did not confirm the appointment, and Mr. Fred Perry will continue as Superintendent. The sum of $150 was appropriated for Memorial day.

Aldermen Jones and Tibbetts were appointed committee on pensions. Aldermen Folsom and Johnson and Councilmen Brooks, Hersey and Owen were appointed committee on accounts.

The regular meetings of the city council will be held on the first Wednesday of each month, at 7.30 P. M.

"TITHINGMEN." *Mr. Editor:* I notice that our city fathers, pursuant to a custom that has come down to us from both puritan and pilgrim authority, have made choice of twelve persons to act as "tithingmen" for the year ensuing, and it is hoped they will faithfully and impartially perform the arduous and delicate duties incumbent upon them as conservators of the Sabbath. Presumably they have been so selected as to have all the religious denominations of our city represented on the board, and that as a whole, they are church going people and constant in their attendance. The functions of a tithingman, ("tithing" is the best orthography, although the Revised Statutes have it "tything,") are somewhat ambiguous, not being very clearly defined by the Statutes, and so we are thrown back upon the ordinary definition of the term. These definitions, however, differ in different countries. In England, a tithe is the tenth part of the increase of land or stock, which goes to the support of the clergy; tithing was the act of levying or collecting this tax, and a tithingman was one who had charge of collecting it. In the United States, it is a town or "parish officer annually elected to preserve good order in the church during divine service, to make complaint of any disorderly conduct, and generally to enforce the obligations of the Sabbath." As sworn officers, our twelve tithingmen are expected to do their whole duty.

The duties of tithingmen at the present time vary somewhat from those imposed by laws of the Colonial governments of Massachusetts. In Plymouth Colony, the office of tithingman is first mentioned in 1682, "with reference to the Indians, for their better regulating, and that they may be brought to live orderly, soberly and diligently." A paragraph from this law will more clearly define what was then meant by tithingmen:

"That in each town where Indians doe reside, every tenth Indian shall be chosen by the Court of Assistants, or said overseer, yerely, whoe shall take the inspection, care and oversight of his nine men, and present theire faults and misdemeanors to the overseer, which said overseer shall keep a list of the names of the said tithingmen and those they shall have the charge of, and the said tithingmen shall be joyned to the overseers in the administration of justice, and in hearing and determining of causes, and in case the tithingmen do not agree with the overseer in any case that may come before them in judgment, then the said overseer shall have negative voyce, and such case shall be removed, to be determined by the Court of Assistants."

The origin of the name tithingman, therefore, is to be found in tenths of population, and not in tenths of estates. A Saxon tithing consisted of ten families, and ten tithings made up the "hundred." In Plymouth Colony, the "hundred" was not revived, but in the management of the Indians it was found desirable to make their government and inspection as rigid as possible, and consequently the number of families under one man was placed at the convenient number of ten; the officer in charge was naturally called a "tithing" or "tenth" man. In Plymouth, it was an office established solely for the government of the Indians, and had no connection with the government of towns, or as subsequently, under the charter and laws of Massachusetts, with ecclesiastical affairs.

In 1691, Plymouth Colony, and the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, including Maine, were united into one colony, and placed under one government, and the following year a law was passed requiring tithingmen to be annually chosen in every town, and defining their duties. The act provided "that all and every person whatever shall, on the Lord's day, carefully apply themselves to duties of religion and piety, publicly and privately; shall engage in no labor, business, game, sport, play or recreation; that no traveler, drover, horse courser, wagoner, butcher or higler shall travel on that day or any part thereof, except by some adversity they were belated and forced to lodge in the woods, wilderness or highways, the night before; that no innholder shall suffer any of the inhabitants where they dwell to abide in their houses, yards, orchards or fields, drinking or idling away their time on Saturday night after the sun is set, or on the Lord's day or the following evening; and tithingmen are required to take care that this act, in all the particulars thereof, be duly observed, as also to restrain all persons from swimming in the water, and unnecessary and all unreasonable walking in the streets or fields."

The act provided that "each tithingman should have a black staff of two foot long, tipped at one end with brass about three inches, as a badge of their office, to be provided by the selectmen at the charge of the town." If duly chosen and refused to take the required oath, a tithingman elect was fined forty shillings, to the use of the poor of the town. A tithingman who would inform and prosecute for the breach of this act, had the benefit of such part of the fine as accrued to the informer. Their duties also were to inform of and prosecute for a large number of misdemeanors, including the sale of strong liquors without license, idleness, profane swearing, "and all such like offenses." The rod of the tithingman was not only used as a badge of office, but as an instrument of punishment. It is said that some of the rods were ornamented with a squirrel's tail at one end, for the purpose of awakening a woman caught sleeping in church, and a deer's foot at the other, to awaken to consciousness and a sense of duty, members of the other sex. Without any change in the law, after the lapse of years, there was a relaxation in its enforcement, and the office lapsed into that of a mere ecclesiastical constable. Persons now living can remember that in this respect it was enforced in the State of Maine, and how they avoided the Sunday constables in the illicit Sabbath walks of their youthful days, and whose rod they felt if they dropped asleep during the long, dull discourse, or were guilty of any indecorous conduct in church.

A good old man, but somewhat given to exaggeration, once told me how he was caught, when he with others of his mates were taking an illicit bath on Sunday, in the Androscoggin. While they were enjoying themselves in the limpid waters, two tithingmen appeared upon the bank, and having secured their clothing, sat down to await their coming ashore. They were in a dilemma; they did not want to go ashore and run the risk of being caught, and still more did they dread not being home in season to be ready for church. So they landed a little below the place where they had left their clothes, and started in a bee line across the interval for the house. But the constables were soon at their heels, and my informant said, as a last resort he took out his jack-knife and turned and faced them, which turned them back. He remembered a moment later, that his jack-knife should have been with his clothes upon the river bank, but he got out of it in his usual way, by saying he had got "two stories mixed."

The Statutes of Maine require the election of tithingmen, and they are annually elected and sworn; but when did a tithingman in modern times attempt to do his sworn duties? If the office has practically become obsolete it should have been left out of the late revision of the Statutes. The office of "hogreeve," established in 1705, was necessary when swine were universally permitted to run at large, but in after years it only aided in filling in the humors of town meetings, by electing to it the latest bridegroom in town. Since twelve of our distinguished citizens have been chosen tithingmen, an office recognized by the Statutes of Maine, I certainly hope they will magnify their office by strictly performing its duties. L.

Augusta.

LOS ANGELES. A letter from Los Angeles speaks as follows of that place:

"The city has about 80,000 people (they claim this) but it is poverty stricken. Recently the list of delinquent real estate taxpayers was published. It filled 17 columns of the newspaper and contained 2,343 names.

Building still continues, but the builders (workmen) are working for starvation wages. The owners are building on money borrowed at ruinous interest, 10 to 24 per cent. The very few who have money are loaning it at 2 per cent. per month. A few days ago there was a large mass meeting of the unemployed. A free soup house is to be established, and this is a summer climate. There are several jobbing houses but only three wholesale houses of any kind in the city, and two of them are trying to freeze out the third. From top to bottom the people are without money.

There is building enough here for ten years to come. Extremely handsome architecture too, but much of it hastily done and flimsy in execution.

The hope of the landowners here is unbounded and others catch it, but I am sure it is a castle in the air for years to come."

How does the above read to those people of Maine who have made large investments in that part of the country?

A Jersey cow belonging to Mr. Henry Mayo of Garland, was found afflicted with tuberculosis, the other day, and was killed.

WALDO COUNTY GRANGE. The March session of Waldo County Grange was held with Honesty Grange, Morrill, on the 12th inst. A pleasant day and good attendance. After opening exercises Sister Gracie Bowen gave a pleasing address of welcome to which Bro. J. G. Harding responded. 5th degree conferred upon four members. Eight granges were represented. Topic: Superphosphate, laid on the table at last meeting, was taken up. Bro. Harding said of the large number of brands of superphosphate he thought Sagadahoc the best as well as cheapest, using one-half the first year and the remainder the second. He thought well of grass and grain fertilizer. Bro. Foster said he had no particular brand to recommend, but had used the Mayo with good results; said many preferred Bradley's. Bro. Gray was called and said according to analysis only three brands stand higher than Sagadahoc. Bro. Mears thought the Sagadahoc best, also cheaper. After remarks by others the forenoon session was closed and the hour for recess was occupied in the usual way. At one o'clock the meeting was called to order after excellent music by the choir. The question was taken up, "Resolved the outlook for farmers is better to-day than twenty years ago." Aff. Bro. F. Gray, Neg. F. W. Shepherd. Voted to have an open session, Bro. Harding, Mears, Burns, Foster, Shorey, Parsons, Bowers, and Clement participated in the discussion. Sister Morey read a fine selection. Remarks for the good of the order by Sisters Luce, Ayer, Walls, Shorey, Barker, Gordon, Harriman, Hunt and Palmer. A vote of thanks was extended to Honesty grange for courtesies. Closed with music. Committee on time, place, and programme of next meeting reported Time, Apr. 9th., Place, Silver Harvest, Waldo. 1st, Opening exercises; 2nd, Reports; 3rd, Music; 4th, 5th degree; 5th, Music by Sisters Nickerson and Clement. 6th, Lecture by Worthy Lecturer; 7th, Question, "Resolved as patrons and citizens we are doing our full duty in governmental affairs." Aff. Bro. A. I. Brown, Neg. Bro. Burns; 8th, Noon recess; 9th, Music; 10th, Recitation by Sister Lula Parsons; 11th, Topic, "Are our children well supplied with suitable reading?" opened by Sister Luce followed by Sister Freeman and others; 12th, Story by Bro. Harding; 13th, Declamation by Bro. Ralph Nickerson; 14th, original poem by Sister James Nickerson; 15th, parting advice by worthy chaplain.

L. M. BELLOWS, Sec'y.

THE STATE VALUATION. Governor Burleigh has appointed the following named persons as State Valuation Commissioners, under the resolve passed by the legislature, and has notified them to meet in the Senate chamber, Tuesday, March 26th, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of effecting an organization:

Name.	Residence.	Post Office.
ANDROSCOGGIN.		
J. Wesley Maxwell,	Webster,	Sabattus
AROOSTOOK.		
Nicholas Fessenden,	Fort Fairfield,	Ft. Fairfield
CUMBERLAND.		
Hiram Knowlton,	Portland,	Portland
FRANKLIN.		
Dearborn G. Bean,	Wilton,	East Wilton
HANCOCK.		
James E. Hamor,	Eden,	West Eden
KENNEBEC.		
Daniel C. Palmer,	Gardiner,	Gardiner
KNOX.		
David H. Ingraham,	Rockland,	Rockland
LINCOLN.		
Roswell S. Partridge,	Whitefield,	N. Whitefield
OXFORD.		
Enoch W. Woodbury,	Bethel,	Bethel
PENOBSCOT.		
Frederic A. Simpson,	Carmel,	Carmel
PISCATAQUIS.		
Augustus W. Gilman,	Foxcroft,	Foxcroft
SAGADAHOC.		
John G. Richardson,	Bath,	Bath
SOMERSET.		
Benjamin F. Bartlett,	New Portland,	North New Portland
WALDO.		
Alfred E. Nickerson,	Swanville,	Swanville
WASHINGTON.		
Benjamin B. Murray,	Pembroke,	Pembroke
YORK.		
John Hall,	N. Berwick,	N. Berwick

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. The President has made the following nominations:

James S. Clarkson, of Iowa, First Assistant Postmaster General, vice A. E. Stevenson, resigned; Lewis Wolfley, of Tucson, Arizona, Governor of Arizona; Guy W. McAllister, postmaster at Bucksport, Maine; Rathbone Gardiner, United States District Attorney for Rhode Island; Elbert Tweed, of Montana, United States Attorney for the Territory of Montana; William Dunlap, of Indiana, United States Marshal for the District of Indiana; Jeremiah Sullivan of Montana, Collector of Customs for the District of Montana and Idaho; John A. Kasson, of Iowa, William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, and George H. Bates, of Delaware to be commissioners to represent the United States at the conference to be held in Berlin concerning affairs in the Samoan Islands; Smith A. Whitefield, of Ohio, Second Assistant Postmaster General; Abraham D. Hazen, of Pennsylvania, Third Assistant Postmaster General; John W. Mason, of West Virginia, Commissioner of Internal Revenue; J. Granville Leach, Appraiser at Philadelphia; Wm. W. Thomas, Jr., of Maine, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Sweden and Norway; Samuel R. Thayer, of Minnesota, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Netherlands; Charles E. Mitchell, of Connecticut, Commissioner of Patents; Nathan O. Murphy, of Arizona, Secretary of Arizona; D. Lowrie Belle, of Pennsylvania, Supintendent of the Railway Mail Service, vice Bancroft resigned; Whitelaw Reid, editor of the *New York Tribune*, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France; Julius Goldschmidt, of Wisconsin, consul general of the United States at Vienna; Andrew C. Bradley of the District of Columbia, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; John R. McFie of New Mexico, Associate Justice of the territory of New Mexico; Frank R. Aikens, associate justice of the supreme court of the territory of Dakota; Walker Blaine, of Maine, examiner of claims for the department of State, vice Francis Wharton, deceased; Cyrus Bussy of New York city, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, vice David L. Hawkins, resigned.

WOMAN'S WORK. To the members of the Subordinate Granges of the State of Maine:

By request of Sister Addie S. Hale, of South Glastonbury, Conn., chairman of the National committee on "Woman's work in the Grange," I have appointed as members of the woman's committee to represent the State of Maine, and to co-operate with the National committee:

Mrs. Helen A. Cousins, Lamoine.
Mrs. Gracie Bowen, Morrill.
Mrs. Emma A. Philpot, Limerick.
Mrs. F. H. Briggs, Auburn.
Mrs. John Scott, Pittston.

FREDERICK ROBIE,
Master of State Grange, Maine.
Gorham, March 15, 1889.

SILVER WEDDING. Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Keyes of Wilton, celebrated their silver wedding on Saturday evening, March 2. The invitations were limited to the near relatives, as their circle of acquaintances, whom they would have gladly invited, is so large that no private house would have been capacious enough to hold them. The guests were from Wilton, North Jay, Industry and other places, and the occasion was a very pleasant one. A bountiful supper was served between six and seven.

Letters were read from friends unable to be present, and a finely written, original poem by Miss Jessie Haskell, sister of Mrs. Keyes, in which were many happy hits touching the married life of Mr. and Mrs. Keyes, and especially their courtship, some of the more humorous reminiscences creating considerable merriment on the part of all present. This was followed with remarks by Rev. W. A. Nottage who congratulated the parties on having so pleasantly completed the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. Mrs. Keyes spoke a few appropriate words expressing the pleasure they felt in seeing so many of their friends who had come to join in the festivities of the occasion.

The presents consisted of a handsome dinner set, silver berry spoons and tea spoons, vases, paintings, greenbacks and silver dollars, besides other gifts.

A veteran correspondent of the *Bucksport Clipper* describes a muster that took place in Hampden 60 years ago, of which he was a part. The first sound that struck his ear in the morning was the martial music of the Carmel Band, on its way to the field, and soon the road was full of tramping soldiers. The State militia of those days were not required to dress in any but their usual clothing, and their appearance was not brilliant by any means; but the gay uniforms of the Bangor company, Capt. Bryant, the Hampden rifles, Capt. Hannibal Hamlin, and the Hampden Light Infantry, Capt. Snow, shone out like stars in the leaden sky, and added greatly to the whole display. Capt. Hamlin was every inch a soldier and his horse-hair plume was a sight to see. One novel feature of the Hampden muster was the "sailor company." A month before the muster, all the seafaring people, captains, mates and seamen, including some of the larger boys, made up their minds that they would have a little diversion on their own hook and in their own way on the interesting occasion. So they organized a company, drilled and went to muster, too. Their appearance on the field with their white pants, blue jackets, tarpaulin hats with a liberal display of black ribbons hanging as neck bands, was neat and trig, and they were the admiration of all observers.

The State House is now decorated with the portrait of Governor Kavanagh, presented by Bishop Healey of Portland; one of Governor Burleigh, presented by members of the Legislature and Heads of Departments, and one of Maj. Dickey, the veteran Aroostook legislator.

City News.

—It is the reign of mud.

—Sunday was St. Patrick's day, but the green ribbons were wet down by the cold March rains.

—Mr. A. D. Ward has returned home from a pleasant trip to Washington, Richmond, Va., and New York.

—Those who have had occasion to dig for drains, etc., say that there is very little frost in the ground.

—The members of the Golden Cross gave a very pleasing entertainment, Tuesday evening, at their new hall, to a full house.

—Col. M. V. B. Chase has returned from a pleasant trip through a portion of the West.

—W. H. Marshall, formerly a hairdresser in Gardiner, committed suicide recently at El Paso, Texas. He was a young man well known in this vicinity.

—There are about us all the cheerful signs of business prosperity with the opening spring. The frogs are the only croakers we shall expect to hear.

—The new Scott Perfecting press which Messrs. Vickery & Hill are about to put into their establishment, will print and fold some 6000 copies of a sixteen page paper per hour.

—Rev. Miss Pratt returned on Monday evening, from a very successful revival in Bath. She will preach from her own pulpit in this city, next Sunday, and continue her services here for the present.

—Monday evening, Thomas F. Murphy, Esq., delivered an interesting lecture on "St. Patrick and his Work," in Meonian Hall, under the auspices of St. Mary's Catholic Society. A concert was also given, in which Mr. and Miss Welch of Portland, took a prominent part.

—Mr. Joshua C. Rollins, who for some years has been proprietor of the grocery store on State street, has sold his establishment to Mr. Jesse E. Wood of Manchester, and Mr. B. E. Harvey, who has for some time been a clerk at J. E. Fuller's. The new firm has taken possession.

—There was brought to our office the other day, a Brown Leghorn hen, *seventeen years old*, owned by Mr. Jere Glidden of Cushnoc Heights. It is sleek and healthful, showing none of the marks of old age, has lain eggs regularly every year, and never fell into the vicious habit of setting. We find nothing reprehensible about that biddy.

—Just after the Pullman train went along, Tuesday morning, fire issued from the old building on Water street, opposite Gaslin's stable, used by Frank O'Connor as a junk and rag shop. The building was completely gutted, and the stock entirely consumed. A free use of water from our splendid system of water works saved the adjoining buildings.

—Rev. Mr. Skeele left for his new home at the West, on Saturday. That cultured and refined preacher of the word, Prof. Sewall of Bangor, supplied the pulpit last Sunday. The pulpit will continue to be supplied for the present. The members of the society are thinking about taking some young man from the theological school, as they have heretofore had good success in that direction.

—At a meeting of the corporators of the Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner Electric Railway, held in this city, Monday, the following gentlemen were present: J. Manchester Haynes, H. G. Staples, G. E. Macomber, Augusta; C. W. Tilden, Hallowell; A. F. Gerald, Fairfield. It was voted to accept the charter granted by the legislature, and after an informal consideration of the prospects of the road the meeting adjourned till Monday, April 1st.

—Mr. Charles Milliken of the Augusta House, returned last week from Farmington, bringing with him a valuable purchase, the noted Hambletonian stallion "Bronze," which he purchased of Mr. Tarbox for about one thousand dollars. The pedigree of this celebrated horse, which under the charge of Mr. Fred Tilton, will stand at the Augusta House stable the present season, is given in the advertisement in another column. The terms have been placed very low.

—The new steamboat project between this city and Portland is being agitated. The capital of the company is to be $50,000, and is being sold at $100 per share. Portland has already taken 106 shares, and expects to make up a total of $16,000. P. O. Vickery is the strongest supporter of the line in Augusta, and feels confident that $15,000 will be taken in his section before the canvassing is completed. Bath is reckoned good for $10,000, and the other places along the route which would naturally have an interest in such a scheme are reckoned good food for the balance. There is no reason why there shouldn't be the most harmonious action between the people of Portland and this valley of the Kennebec. Instead of attempting to secure the capital, had Portland devoted the same energies the past winter to cultivating closer commercial relations with this section, it would have been a great help towards the establishment of the proposed steamboat line.

—The report of the Superintending School Committee shows that the number of scholars in the city April 1, 1888, was 2482; of whom 1501 resided in the Village District, 481 in the Williams District, and 500 in the rest of the city, a decrease of 60 from the preceding year. The average wages of female teachers per week including board was $6.38, and the average per month for males $30.00. The length of the school year was 27 weeks. Superintendent Waldron reports that the number of inmates of the almshouse on March 1, 1889, was 39. Eighty-six have been admitted and four have died during the year. The overseers recommend that repairs be made upon the alms house, and that a comfortable new building be erected for the imbecile and idiotic, now cared for at a great expense at the insane hospital. There have been 403 arrests during the year, 117 of which were for drunkenness. The losses by fire were but $9,335. Fred L. Perry, superintendent of burials, reports that during the year there have been 153 deaths. Four persons had passed their 90th year, 20 were more than 80 years of age, 17 between 70 and 80, and 13 between 60 and 70.

—We do not wonder that our citizens are looking forward to an unprecedented era of prosperity and thrift. We never saw the time when the spirit of enterprise was so clearly manifest in every channel of business. This idea seems to have a solid basis to rest upon, for it is estimated that within the next two years about half a million of dollars will be expended in building and other enterprises. To begin with, the sum of $150,000 is to be expended on the extension of the State House; $100,000 in the erection of two pavilions at the Insane Hospital; the building of the large cotton factory of the Edwards Company, the foundations of which are laid, will call for the expenditure of $150,000; $75,000 will be expended in building the electric railroad, which seems an assured fact, to connect the three cities of Augusta, Hallowell and Gardiner. Besides this, some $10,000 will be expended on continuing the paving of Water street. This will all enure to the benefit of Augusta, and will call to the city a large number of mechanics and artisans who will make Augusta their permanent home. The outlook for business in this valley was never better.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR. The Governor has made the following nominations:

Justices of the Peace and Quorum—William O. Buck, Bucksport; Wm. F. Chadbourne, Gorham; Cyrus, K. Chapman, Lovell; Byron Giles, Boothbay; Daniel H. Glidden, Vinalhaven; Orin S. Haskell, Pittsfield; Claudius M. Huff, Alexander; Chas. O. Hunt, Portland; Wilford B. Jordan, Waltham; D. Lowell Lampson, Fryeburg; Horace Parker, Eliot; Fred L. Pratt, Veazie; Fred C. Rollins, Portland; Melville A. Small, Saco.

Fish and Game Wardens—John F. Gray, Sedgwick; Jesse W. Peabody, Thomaston.

Commissioner to take birds, etc., for scientific purposes—Robert H. Fernald, Orono.

Coroner—Geo. W. Fiske, Ellsworth.

Notary Public—Henry H. Chamberlain, Bristol.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS. Friday, Major Thomas Harwood of Bath, celebrated his one hundredth birthday. Mr. Harwood was born in Bowdoinham, March 15, 1789. In early manhood he went to Bath, and became interested in ship building. For years he occupied the wharf at the extreme north end of the city, known as the Peterson yard, from which he sent out numerous vessels of all sizes and rig. Some twenty years ago he retired from active business, having acquired a good competence. He has been twice married. This attainment to the dignity of a centenarian has been highly recognized by the many friends of the hearty old gentleman, upon whose shoulders the years rest so lightly. He was the recipient of numerous tokens and congratulations on his birthday.

The Inland Revenue Department at Ottawa, has issued a bulletin relative to the adulteration of lard. The American product comes in for general condemnation. Nearly every sample examined was found to be adulterated. It has recommended that the duty be increased, in order to practically exclude the article from Canada.

In Partridge's drug store, under Granite Hall, we notice a reminder of spring in the shape of several boxes of choice flower seeds, from Vick and other florists.

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injures the complexion, induce pimples, sallow skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Try them.

Kennebec County News.

—James S. Morang of Randolph, insolvent, has been discharged.

—At the Albion town election the following officers were chosen: Clerk, C. A. Drake; Selectmen, O. O. Crosby, G. B. Pray, D. G. Mudgett; Supervisor, Mae E. Foss.

—The Kennebec will be open for navigation in a few days, and the "Star of the East" will be put on as soon as the ice is out. The new steamer was launched at Bath, yesterday, and will take her place on the route the first of July.

—Mr. Fred Jackson of East Winthrop, while sawing wood with a circular saw at Winthrop, Thursday, was injured, perhaps fatally. Through some defect in the saw a stick of wood was thrown from it, hitting Mr. Jackson in the face and severing a facial artery.

—China has elected the following town officers: Clerk, W. W. Washburn; Selectmen, J. B. Fish, O. F. Sproul, J. F. Plummer; Supervisor of Schools, J. G. Hanson; Treasurer, E. D. Jepson; Auditor, C. E. Dutton; Collector, Martin Webber.

—The town election in Vassalboro' was held Monday, and the following officers chosen: E. C. Barrows, Alex. Hall, H. F. Drummond, selectmen; C. E. Crowell, treasurer; I. Gifford, auditor; E. C. Barrows, town agent; C. A. Stilson, supervisor of schools; J. E. Cates, collector of taxes.

—At the annual meeting of the Kennebec Steam Towage Co., in Gardiner, last week, F. B. Dingley was chosen clerk, treasurer and agent of the company, and the following board of directors was elected: Wm. H. Ring, C. L. Gooden, James A. Jackson, J. B. Dingley and A. Rich. The board organized with the choice of Mr. Wm. H. Ring as President.

—Jabez Crowell of North Vassalboro, will celebrate the 100th anniversary of his birthday to-day, Thursday. His friends propose to give him a public reception at the vestry of the Baptist church during the day, to which a general invitation is extended to the public. Mr. Crowell is hale and hearty, and is apparently good for another score of years.

—Gardiner has chosen the following city officers: Assessors and overseers of the poor, Wm. Perkins, Geo. N. Johnson and D. J. Libby; city marshal, E. E. Norton; city physician, J. F. Turner; chief engineer of fire department, James R. Dill; treasurer, S. Bowman; collector, H. N. Wentworth; solicitor, A. L. Perry; street commissioner, Geo. M. Cunningham; member of school committee for three years, O. B. Clason; directors of high school, Augustus Bailey, S. C. Whitmore, J. D. White; director of public library, H. S. Webster.

—There are favorable indications that a cheese factory at Monmouth, will be in readiness for business this season, at or near the site of the one burned. There is talk of erecting a building on the sash and blind factory lot, a short distance below the shingle mill at Monmouth Centre, for various kinds of job work, etc. Mark L. Getchell has commenced work on his fifth tenement house, four of which are nearing completion.

—The annual reports of the town officers of Vassalboro for the past year, show the valuation to be $871,417.00; number of polls, 461, quite a loss over last year; rate of tax, $24.50 on $1000. The town has made a reduction in interest, bearing a debt since March 1, 1888, of $2,785.39. In the list of liabilities and resources, the balance against the town is $5,846.59. A marked improvement has been made the past year in the condition of the school houses; the schools have been considerably interrupted by sickness.

—Dr. J. Q. A. Hawes of Hallowell, died on Sunday, of congestion of the heart. When quite a young man he received his medical diploma and settled in Hallowell. He practiced medicine until the first years of the civil war, when he became surgeon of the 19th Maine regiment, serving with distinction during the remainder of the conflict. In 1865 he returned to Hallowell, where he opened a drug store. For many years he occupied the position of city clerk, and was for a long time a member of the school committee. At his death he held the offices of coroner, and of commissioner of pharmacy, to which he was appointed by Governor Bodwell in 1887. He was a man of great generosity and kindly impulses, and had many devoted friends.

Maine Agricultural News.

—The Androscoggin Valley Agricultural Society will hold its next annual fair, exhibition and trot, Sept. 24-26.

—The Dresden and Pittston Creamery Company has filled an ice house at Call's wharf at the head of navigation, Dresden, with enough ice to supply their wants.

—Though the Winslow Packing Co.'s factories in West Farmington, were purchased, as were others, the past winter, by the Portland Packing Co., they will be run as usual by superintendent E. S. Dingley, who has secured a good quantity of ice, contracted for wood and other supplies necessary for the coming season's operations. Already something over 100 acres of corn have been booked and the desired 200 acres will doubtless be soon secured, for farmers in that locality will not overlook the superior advantages this factory, under its able management, gives them.

—From one peck of Japanese buckwheat, Mr. Benj. Shute of Ellsworth, raised the past season, sixteen bushels.

—MAINE STATE JERSEY CATTLE HERD BOOK. Notice is hereby given that the Fifth Volume of the M. S. J. C. Herd Book is in course of preparation for the press and will be closed to entries the Fifteenth day of April, next. Pedigrees received after that date will be entered in Volume Sixth.

Winthrop. N. R. PIKE, Secretary.

—Two hundred and thirty acres of sweet corn have been contracted for by the farmers in the vicinity of Fairfield, to be canned at the factory there. With a good yield this will give about 350,000 cans. It is to be hoped that the coming season may be more favorable than last year.

—Mr. C. H. Prince, Treasurer of the Oxford County Dairying Association, has published his report for the past year. Number of inches of cream gathered the past year, 109,195; pounds of butter made, 55,006; amount received for butter, $12,211.25; amount received for butter milk, $224.71; amount received for premiums, $9.00; total receipts, $12,444.96. Expenditures: Paid for gathering cream, $905.51; paid butter maker, $666.10; reserved fund, $225.31; paid patrons, $9,424.02. This was the first year the creamery was operated.

Items and Incidents.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett earns sixty thousand dollars a year by her pen.

That tired, debilitated feeling, so peculiar to Spring, indicates depraved blood. Now is the time to prove the beneficial effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses the system, restores physical energy, and infuses new life and vigor into every fibre of the body.

Lincoln's monument is falling to pieces, at Springfield, Ill., and an attempt is being made to get $50,000 from the State to repair it.

Their gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them. Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection."

The youngest couple ever married in Virginia, were made man and wife at Keyser, Mineral county. Their names are Chloe Poland, aged 13, and Joe Snow, aged 14. They had been lovers for four years, and after frequent entreaties received the parental consent to marry. The bride was attired in a short dress.

Stanley is alive again and marching rapidly toward the east coast of Africa.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

California is waking up to find the dandelion a nuisance. It is only a few years ago that an enterprising citizen imported from the east a small supply of dandelion seed. The consequence is that everybody is disgusted with the nuisance.

Have you used Takoma.

The great remedy for the cure of catarrh? It is pleasant to use, and contains no poisonous drugs. It reaches every diseased cavity of the head, instantly relieving the disagreeable pains over the eyes and the difficulty of clearing the throat of offensive matter, and other troublesome symptoms caused by catarrh.

The wealthiest colored citizen of Kansas City is a barber, who is said to have amassed a fortune of $150,000 from his trade during the past fifteen years. He has done a good deal of "shaving."

CATARRH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a recipe which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren St., New York City, will receive the recipe free of charge.

MAINE RELIGIOUS NEWS. A series of interesting meetings are being held at the church in North Waldoboro.——The ordination of Rev. Edwin P. Burtt as pastor of the Baptist Church in Biddeford, took place at Buxton Centre, Wednesday.——Rev. L. H. Hallock, of Williston church, Portland, at the close of the morning service Sunday, resigned the pastorate of the church.——On Thursday last, Mr. W. P. Palmer, pastor-elect of the Baptist church in China, was ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry.

"Ayer's Medicines have been satisfactory to me throughout my practice, especially Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has been used by many of my patients, one of whom says he knows it saved his life."—F. L. Morris, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Items of Maine News.

Rev. Mr. Hamilton of Oakland, is to deliver the memorial address at Dexter.

Rev. George Croswell Cressey has been engaged to deliver the memorial address at Bangor.

Nothing will satisfy Camden now but a board of trade, and one that means business.

J. S. Estes, Esq., of Caribou, was admitted to the Bar at the recent term of the S. J. Court.

It is reported that a pulp mill is to be erected at Carratunk Falls, this spring. It is to be built of granite.

Aaron B. Holden of Portland, one of the oldest members of the Cumberland bar, died Friday, at the age 71.

The American Express Company shipped 106 barrels of lobsters out of Rockland in one day, the best record yet for one shipment.

The people of Pittsfield and Detroit are having a hot quarrel over the Sebasticook bridge, and it is expected that a lawsuit will ensue.

Geo. C. Hayden, a miser worth $60,000, died last week in St. Louis, Mo., leaving a portion of his property to a relative in Winslow, Me., B. C. Paine.

Mr. Benjamin Jordan of Webster, died Sunday, at the age of 94 years. He was the oldest person in the town, and a pensioner of 1812. His whole life was spent in the town of Webster.

Near Dennysville, Friday night, the pole broke on a carriage containing Clarence Trimble and driver. The horses ran and they were thrown out, and Trimble received a fractured thigh.

Creditors of J. W. Porter & Sons, of Strong, manufacturers of wood novelties, held a meeting, Monday, at Farmington. Liabilities are reported at $28,000; assets $12,000; secured liabilities $12,000.

A number of neighbors were at work at Timothy McDonald's farm in Perry, Thursday, cutting wood. While at dinner fire destroyed the barn and contents, and four horses. The loss is $1200; uninsured.

Very large quantities of birch are being hauled into Livermore Falls for the variety wood turning mills there and at Livermore. Something under two thousand cords are already contracted for.

Joseph Knight, Esq., of Portland, has leased the canning factories of L. Maddocks at Boothbay Harbor, and will put them in readiness for lobster and other canning business, on the opening of the season.

Dave Pelkey bunched 40,000 shingles in T. H. Phair's mill in Washburn, one day last week, in 11 hours and 21 minutes. One bunch was put up in 3 minutes and 10 seconds.

The death of Mr. Henry A. Haines of Fort Fairfield, is deeply regretted. He was of the firm of H. A. Haines & Son, owners of grist and plaster mill and saw mill, at the lower village. His age was about 56. He leaves a wife and three children.

The canning factory at Brooklin is getting ready to start up at an early date. People are coming in from surrounding towns preparatory to going to work for the summer. The sardine factory there gives employment to a great many, young and old, and is a financial benefit to the town.

The business outlook for Portland the coming year is very encouraging. The Forest City Sugar Refinery will shortly start up after its long idleness; the Rochester extension will create a great deal of work for the laboring men; the building trade appears to be picking up, and the various manufacturers report brighter prospects ahead.

William Kelley of Bangor, aged 20, a brakeman on the Maine Central railroad between Mattawamkeag and Vanceboro, fell between the cars near the former place, Tuesday night. He was run over by the train, cutting off his toes and breaking the bones of his leg. He was brought to Bangor on a special train. It is thought he will lose his leg.

Mr. Levi Lord, an aged and respected citizen of North Chesterville, committed suicide last week, by hanging himself in his wife's barn. He was not discovered until life was extinct. It is thought that the cause of his committing the fatal act was due to his signing away his property, and rather than become a town pauper he took his own life.

In the case of the State vs. George W. Russell, for forgery and uttering forged paper, at Farmington, owing to the absence, by sickness, of one of the firm of Oliver Ames & Sons of Massachusetts, a material witness for the government, the indictment for forgery was continued. The indictment for uttering forged paper was also continued.

Mr. Henry M. Howes, until lately a prominent business man at Portland, died in Denver, Thursday, at the age of 60 years. He had been connected with the wholesale grocery business for many years, the firm name being for some time Howes, Hilton & Tarbox. He removed to Denver last fall on account of poor health. A widow and two children survive him.

John T. Wallace, Jr., a prominent citizen of Millbridge, was stricken with apoplexy, Thursday morning, and died at noon. He had been for many years a leading merchant and was actively engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He had represented the district in the lower branch of the legislature. He was sixty years of age and leaves a widow and ten children.

The coroner's jury at Bangor have rendered a verdict in the hearing on the railroad accident at Boyd's Mills, and find that the accident was due to the switch being misplaced, which threw the train on to the side track, causing the collision. The verdict also finds that the switch was misplaced through the negligence of Wm. H. Bibber, the switch tender.

The American bark E. L. Pettingill, Captain C. C. White of Portland, foundered in Chesapeake bay, Norfolk, Va., sometime Friday or Saturday, and probably the entire crew of thirteen men lost. The vessel was found lying on her beam ends, badly wrecked, and no trace was discovered of her crew. Among the wreckage washed ashore were a number of life preservers that had the appearance of having been recently used.

The ship "Governor Robie" has been got off the rocks. An examination of the bottom of the ship showed that the plank had been pierced by a protruding rock, thus holding her prisoner. Canvas and boards patched up the rent so as to make her trip to Portland possible. She had 1200 bales of rags in hold, which were saved. The Boston Tow Boat Co. get $25,000 for their job with the vessel. It will cost $10,000 to repair the ship.

Dr. Nichols of Orrington, met with a queer accident a few days ago. He was driving through Brooksville, and was passing over a bridge when the horse gave a great jump to one side, throwing the pung over the side and precipitating Dr. Nichols and his companion into the water. They were obliged to swim ashore. The pung was saved and the horse was not much injured. A cold bath was the greatest damage done by the whole affair.

Mr. H. S. Webber, a highly esteemed citizen of Bowdoinham, died Wednesday night. Over a year ago he was stricken with paralysis, from which he partially recovered, but Sunday he was stricken with a second shock from which he never rallied. Mr. Webber for two years served as school supervisor, and has taught school throughout Sagadahoc county for more than twenty years. He leaves a wife and one daughter. His wife was the daughter of the late Lewis Simpson of Brunswick.

List of patents issued to Maine inventors for the week, reported for us by Percy W. J. Lander, solicitor of patents, Bangor: George H. Tucker, Brownville, horse shoe nail clincher and combined tool; Andrew J. Avery, Norway, paneling and striping implement; Granville E. Carleton, Rockport, kiln for calcining stone and calcining rock; Geo. C. Frye, Portland, show-case supporter and card holder; Edward P. Hurd, assignor to McKey & Copeland Lasting Co., Portland, nail machine; Orrin S. Turner, New Vineyard, rocking chair.

Rather a peculiar accident occurred at Kennebunk, Friday afternoon. The Ward Brothers of that place are building a spur track from the depot to the leatheroid factory, and have been hauling dirt for the "dump" in a gravel car, with a horse hitched to a rope which was run through a reversed pulley. Friday afternoon the horse was pulling quite a heavy load, and in going through some loose gravel the earth under his hind feet gave way, and he tipped backward over the edge of the dump. In his fall the animal struck on a very small stone, inflicting a small abrasure just behind the ear, and causing death instantly. The animal was valued at $300.

M. G. Shaw & Sons, of Greenville lost three of their oxen and one horse on Saturday by accidents, at the scene of their lumbering operations on Lily Bay. Two of the oxen were attached to a sled, loaded with logs, and they were descending a "run down" or a steep descent on the mountain side. The load pressed upon them and they went down pretty rapidly. Finally the oxen were thrown down, and dragged some distance, when the sled caught upon a stump, and the oxen were thrown suddenly back over the load breaking their necks. Another yoke of oxen afterwards went down the same place, and one of them got caught between a stump and the sled and was killed.

The following Maine postmasters have been appointed: Mrs. Mattie S. Coolidge, North Livermore, vice Charles T. Roberts, removed; Warren P. Jones, Round Pond, vice Wm. W. Fassett, removed; John S. Marsh, Sheepscot Bridge, vice Joseph Leighton, removed; Wm. M. Kinney, Westport, vice Samuel H. Towle, removed; John F. Libby, Berry's Mills, vice W. W. Goodwin, resigned; Eliza Hutchins, East New Portland, vice P. P. Merry, resigned; Joseph S. Houghton, at Weld, vice Hamlin C. Ireland, resigned; Videl C. Haggett, at South Newcastle, vice incumbent, resigned. A post office has been established at North Nobleboro, Isaac Moody, postmaster.

Items of General News

Quiet now reigns at the Samoan islands.

The recent heavy storm in California assures bonanza crops.

Ex-President Cleveland, accompanied by several friends, is on his way to Cuba.

Ex-President Hayes has sent a contribution to the fund for a Confederate Soldiers' Home.

Burglars, the other night, chloroformed and robbed James Carlin, postmaster at Cleves, Ohio, also the township treasurer.

The six miners imprisoned in the Black Diamond colliery near Shamokin, Pa., were rescued last week.

Chas. H. North & Co., Boston, the second largest pork packing firm east of Chicago, have made an assignment.

Donald Kennedy, the originator of "Kennedy's Medical Discovery", died in Washington last week.

Sir Julian Pauncefote is to be the British Minister at Washington, in place of the famous Lord Sackville.

The Illinois Senate has passed a bill appropriating $25,000 for a monument to the late John A. Logan.

Tascott, the supposed murderer of Mr. Snell, the Chicago millionaire, has not been found.

The resignation of Jonathan Chace as a member of the United States Senate is in the hands of the Governor of Rhode Island.

Glanders have appeared among the horses in a South Framingham, Mass., livery stable and great uneasiness is felt. The authorities have taken charge of the matter.

Parnell is just now the most popular man in the world. A meeting in aid of the Parnell fund in Philadelphia resulted in raising $10,000.

The Rhode Island House has referred to the next legislature the bill making the manufacture of liquor in the State a common nuisance.

President Harrison has rented a pew in the Church of the Covenant. He will also attend the West Street Presbyterian Church, the pastor of which, Rev. Dr. Fullerton, formerly of Erie, Pa., was his college mate.

Mrs. Dewey, wife of the well known New York wine merchant, George Dewey, died of consumption a week ago. She was a believer in "Christian Science," and refused medical treatment until within a few days of her death.

Three boys escaped from the reformatory school near Salem, Mass., Thursday, by building a raft and paddling across a pond. They were nearly drowned during the voyage and caught before getting far after reaching the opposite shore.

Three boilers in a colliery near Mahony City, Pa., exploded Thursday. One boiler was blown 500 yards, the other was hurled through a blacksmith shop and the other was torn into fragments. A baby in its mother's arms was killed and the mother was injured.

Walter and William White, aged eight and sixteen, respectively, sons of Thomas White, living in the outskirts of Marlboro, Mass., applied a match to a box of powder which they had saturated with kerosene. An explosion followed, fatally injuring both boys.

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Items of Maine News.

Rev. Mr. Hamilton of Oakland, is to deliver the memorial address at Dexter.

Rev. George Croswell Cressey has been engaged to deliver the memorial address at Bangor.

Nothing will satisfy Camden now but a board of trade, and one that means business.

J. S. Estes, Esq., of Caribou, was admitted to the Bar at the recent term of the S. J. Court.

It is reported that a pulp mill is to be erected at Carratunk Falls, this spring. It is to be built of granite.

Aaron B. Holden of Portland, one of the oldest members of the Cumberland bar, died Friday, at the age 71.

The American Express Company shipped 106 barrels of lobsters out of Rockland in one day, the best record yet for one shipment.

The people of Pittsfield and Detroit are having a hot quarrel over the Sebasticook bridge, and it is expected that a lawsuit will ensue.

Geo. C. Hayden, a miser worth $60,000, died last week in St. Louis, Mo., leaving a portion of his property to a relative in Winslow, Me., B. C. Paine.

Mr. Benjamin Jordan of Webster, died Sunday, at the age of 94 years. He was the oldest person in the town, and a pensioner of 1812. His whole life was spent in the town of Webster.

Near Dennysville, Friday night, the pole broke on a carriage containing Clarence Trimble and driver. The horses ran and they were thrown out, and Trimble received a fractured thigh.

Creditors of J. W. Porter & Sons, of Strong, manufacturers of wood novelties, held a meeting, Monday, at Farmington. Liabilities are reported at $28,000; assets $12,000; secured liabilities $12,000.

A number of neighbors were at work at Timothy McDonald's farm in Perry, Thursday, cutting wood. While at dinner fire destroyed the barn and contents, and four horses. The loss is $1200; uninsured.

Very large quantities of birch are being hauled into Livermore Falls for the variety wood turning mills there and at Livermore. Something under two thousand cords are already contracted for.

Joseph Knight, Esq., of Portland, has leased the canning factories of L. Maddocks at Boothbay Harbor, and will put them in readiness for lobster and other canning business, on the opening of the season.

Dave Pelkey bunched 40,000 shingles in T. H. Phair's mill in Washburn, one day last week, in 11 hours and 21 minutes. One bunch was put up in 3 minutes and 10 seconds.

The death of Mr. Henry A. Haines of Fort Fairfield, is deeply regretted. He was of the firm of H. A. Haines & Son, owners of grist and plaster mill and saw mill, at the lower village. His age was about 56. He leaves a wife and three children.

The canning factory at Brooklin is getting ready to start up at an early date. People are coming in from surrounding towns preparatory to going to work for the summer. The sardine factory there gives employment to a great many, young and old, and is a financial benefit to the town.

The business outlook for Portland the coming year is very encouraging. The Forest City Sugar Refinery will shortly start up after its long idleness; the Rochester extension will create a great deal of work for the laboring men; the building trade appears to be picking up, and the various manufacturers report brighter prospects ahead.

William Kelley of Bangor, aged 20, a brakeman on the Maine Central railroad between Mattawamkeag and Vanceboro, fell between the cars near the former place, Tuesday night. He was run over by the train, cutting off his toes and breaking the bones of his leg. He was brought to Bangor on a special train. It is thought he will lose his leg.

Mr. Levi Lord, an aged and respected citizen of North Chesterville, committed suicide last week, by hanging himself in his wife's barn. He was not discovered until life was extinct. It is thought that the cause of his committing the fatal act was due to his signing away his property, and rather than become a town pauper he took his own life.

In the case of the State vs. George W. Russell, for forgery and uttering forged paper, at Farmington, owing to the absence, by sickness, of one of the firm of Oliver Ames & Sons of Massachusetts, a material witness for the government, the indictment for forgery was continued. The indictment for uttering forged paper was also continued.

Mr. Henry M. Howes, until lately a prominent business man at Portland, died in Denver, Thursday, at the age of 60 years. He had been connected with the wholesale grocery business for many years, the firm name being for some time Howes, Hilton & Tarbox. He removed to Denver last fall on account of poor health. A widow and two children survive him.

John T. Wallace, Jr., a prominent citizen of Millbridge, was stricken with apoplexy, Thursday morning, and died at noon. He had been for many years a leading merchant and was actively engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He had represented the district in the lower branch of the legislature. He was sixty years of age and leaves a widow and ten children.

The coroner's jury at Bangor have rendered a verdict in the hearing on the railroad accident at Boyd's Mills, and find that the accident was due to the switch being misplaced, which threw the train on to the side track, causing the collision. The verdict also finds that the switch was misplaced through the negligence of Wm. H. Bibber, the switch tender.

The American bark E. L. Pettingill, Captain C. C. White of Portland, foundered in Chesapeake bay, Norfolk, Va., sometime Friday or Saturday, and probably the entire crew of thirteen men lost. The vessel was found lying on her beam ends, badly wrecked, and no trace was discovered of her crew. Among the wreckage washed ashore were a number of life preservers that had the appearance of having been recently used.

The ship "Governor Robie" has been got off the rocks. An examination of the bottom of the ship showed that the plank had been pierced by a protruding rock, thus holding her prisoner. Canvas and boards patched up the rent so as to make her trip to Portland possible. She had 1200 bales of rags in hold, which were saved. The Boston Tow Boat Co. get $25,000 for their job with the vessel. It will cost $10,000 to repair the ship.

Dr. Nichols of Orrington, met with a queer accident a few days ago. He was driving through Brooksville, and was passing over a bridge when the horse gave a great jump to one side, throwing the pung over the side and precipitating Dr. Nichols and his companion into the water. They were obliged to swim ashore. The pung was saved and the horse was not much injured. A cold bath was the greatest damage done by the whole affair.

Mr. H. S. Webber, a highly esteemed citizen of Bowdoinham, died Wednesday night. Over a year ago he was stricken with paralysis, from which he partially recovered, but Sunday he was stricken with a second shock from which he never rallied. Mr. Webber for two years served as school supervisor, and has taught school throughout Sagadahoc county for more than twenty years. He leaves a wife and one daughter. His wife was the daughter of the late Lewis Simpson of Brunswick.

List of patents issued to Maine inventors for the week, reported for us by Percy W. J. Lander, solicitor of patents, Bangor: George H. Tucker, Brownville, horse shoe nail clincher and combined tool; Andrew J. Avery, Norway, paneling and striping implement; Granville E. Carleton, Rockport, kiln for calcining stone and calcining rock; Geo. C. Frye, Portland, show-case supporter and card holder; Edward P. Hurd, assignor to McKey & Copeland Lasting Co., Portland, nail machine; Orrin S. Turner, New Vineyard, rocking chair.

Rather a peculiar accident occurred at Kennebunk, Friday afternoon. The Ward Brothers of that place are building a spur track from the depot to the leatheroid factory, and have been hauling dirt for the "dump" in a gravel car, with a horse hitched to a rope which was run through a reversed pulley. Friday afternoon the horse was pulling quite a heavy load, and in going through some loose gravel the earth under his hind feet gave way, and he tipped backward over the edge of the dump. In his fall the animal struck on a very small stone, inflicting a small abrasure just behind the ear, and causing death instantly. The animal was valued at $300.

M. G. Shaw & Sons, of Greenville lost three of their oxen and one horse on Saturday by accidents, at the scene of their lumbering operations on Lily Bay. Two of the oxen were attached to a sled, loaded with logs, and they were descending a "run down" or a steep descent on the mountain side. The load pressed upon them and they went down pretty rapidly. Finally the oxen were thrown down, and dragged some distance, when the sled caught upon a stump, and the oxen were thrown suddenly back over the load breaking their necks. Another yoke of oxen afterwards went down the same place, and one of them got caught between a stump and the sled and was killed.

The following Maine postmasters have been appointed: Mrs. Mattie S. Coolidge, North Livermore, vice Charles T. Roberts, removed; Warren P. Jones, Round Pond, vice Wm. W. Fassett, removed; John S. Marsh, Sheepscot Bridge, vice Joseph Leighton, removed; Wm. M. Kinney, Westport, vice Samuel H. Towle, removed; John F. Libby, Berry's Mills, vice W. W. Goodwin, resigned; Eliza Hutchins, East New Portland, vice P. P. Merry, resigned; Joseph S. Houghton, at Weld, vice Hamlin C. Ireland, resigned; Videl C. Haggett, at South Newcastle, vice incumbent, resigned. A post office has been established at North Nobleboro, Isaac Moody, postmaster.

Items of General News

Quiet now reigns at the Samoan islands.

The recent heavy storm in California assures bonanza crops.

Ex-President Cleveland, accompanied by several friends, is on his way to Cuba.

Ex-President Hayes has sent a contribution to the fund for a Confederate Soldiers' Home.

Burglars, the other night, chloroformed and robbed James Carlin, postmaster at Cleves, Ohio, also the township treasurer.

The six miners imprisoned in the Black Diamond colliery near Shamokin, Pa., were rescued last week.

Chas. H. North & Co., Boston, the second largest pork packing firm east of Chicago, have made an assignment.

Donald Kennedy, the originator of "Kennedy's Medical Discovery", died in Washington last week.

Sir Julian Pouncefote is to be the British Minister at Washington, in place of the famous Lord Sackville.

The Illinois Senate has passed a bill appropriating $25,000 for a monument to the late John A. Logan.

Tascott, the supposed murderer of Mr. Snell, the Chicago millionaire, has not been found.

The resignation of Jonathan Chace as a member of the United States Senate is in the hands of the Governor of Rhode Island.

Glanders have appeared among the horses in a South Framingham, Mass., livery stable and great uneasiness is felt. The authorities have taken charge of the matter.

Parnell is just now the most popular man in the world. A meeting in aid of the Parnell fund in Philadelphia resulted in raising $10,000.

The Rhode Island House has referred to the next legislature the bill making the manufacture of liquor in the State a common nuisance.

President Harrison has rented a pew in the Church of the Covenant. He will also attend the West Street Presbyterian Church, the pastor of which, Rev. Dr. Fullerton, formerly of Erie, Pa., was his college mate.

Mrs. Dewey, wife of the well known New York wine merchant, George Dewey, died of consumption a week ago. She was a believer in "Christian Science," and refused medical treatment until within a few days of her death.

Three boys escaped from the reformatory school near Salem, Mass., Thursday, by building a raft and paddling across a pond. They were nearly drowned during the voyage and caught before getting far after reaching the opposite shore.

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The Markets.

Report of Union Stock Market.

[Specially Reported for the Maine Farmer.]

WATERTOWN, March 19, 1889.

Names of Drovers.	No. Cattle.	Sheep.	Veals.
J. F. Lowry,	4		5
W. W. Hall & Son,	20		23
Weymouth & Chadbourn,	14		
J. Allen,	8		
O. G. Nutter,	6		
R. Shackley,	4		
I. Coffin,	4		
G. Tibbetts,	4		
R. Stanley,	4		
H. B. Whitney,	8		
P. W. Thompson,	8		1
I. C. Libby & Son,	26		42
Childs & Gilman,	19		18
J. H. Gilman,	7	7	7
J. G. Fish,	2		1
Littlefield & Co.,	7		9
Town & Hamlin,	9		4
Taylor & Dennison,	15		40
H. Pierce,	1		13

LIVE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 3249; sheep, 10,992; hogs, 18,581; veals, 822; horses, 511.

MAINE STOCK AT MARKET.

Cattle, 184; sheep, 7; veals, 150; horses, 35.

Exports of cattle from this port during the past week were 1968 head, with a depressed market, at 11@11½ cents dressed weight.

FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICES.

Cattle movement very moderate, prices slimly sustained; fancy at 6@6¼c; good oxen, 5⅝@5¾c; slim, 4@4½c.

Sheep—No improvement, and demand limited. Sales, 2½@5½c; lambs, 3½@7c.

Hogs—Demand good at steady values. Western cost delivered here, 4⅞@5c live weight; country dressed, 6c.

Veals—Fair, firmness on the good lots, with sales from 2½ to 6½c.

Milch cows.—Supply heavy and somewhat in excess of the demand.

Horses.—A good quality in demand, wide range on fresh arrivals from $100 to $300.

SALES OF MAINE STOCK.

W. W. Hall sold one pair of workers 7 feet, home weight 3150 lbs, at $128; 1 choice springer, $45; 22 veals, average 120 lbs., at 5¾c live weight. John F. Lowry sold five veals, average 125 lbs., at $37 the lot; J. H. Gilman sold 28 veals, average 105 lbs., $5 each; 7 springers for $240 the lot. R. C. Chadbourn had in 14 cattle, one pair weighed 4000 lbs; another pair 4900 lbs., sold to H. Bird & Co., at prices from 6 to 6⅛ c per lb. P. W. Thompson & Son sold one pair cattle, live weight 3000 lbs., 4½c live weight. I. C. Libby & Son sold 42 calves averaging 120 lbs., at 5¾c live weight; Gilman & Childs sold their three best springers for $100; one pair of fancy workers 2960 lbs., at live weight. Town & Hamlin sold a very nice pair of working cattle at 4c live weight, 3120 lbs., girthing 7 feet 2 inches.

REMARKS.

When we see our old landmarks disappearing, the common farmer hesitates and begins to look at his business as getting desperate. This probably is the idea of some who have always been accustomed to raise the calves, grow about so many every year for beef, and for working purposes. Yet although the change is a radical one, and if the very low price of Western beef continues it will entirely annihilate beef production in Maine. Out of this chaotic condition of things the Maine farmers must catch at new ideas and profit by the downfall of our pet old time customs. But production was never very profitable and at the present time if the farm is stocked with the right class of animals, more money can be made than was ever realized in the production of beef. A better formed stock now is a mixed one. If we were to draw the picture we would say first the farm team should be a pair of heavy Percheron mares from which colts should be raised, not in the old fashioned time always in the summer, but when very little labor is required of them; let them foal in November, be provided with warm box stalls; by this kind of management choice, large colts could be raised and not interfere with farm work. Next I would have as many dairy cows as it was convenient to manage, capacity of farm and pasture being taken into consideration. An inseparable companion of the dairy cow should be the swine whose numbers should be governed by capacity of buildings and extent of dairy. Last but not least, every farmer should have a small, in number, but not in size, flock of black-faced sheep, not that the black faces are absolutely necessary but it indicates the breeds which are Downs and of the several families, each having some particular merits, stand at the head as profitable sheep to run in small flocks. Then we could sell Percheron colts, fat veal calves, pork, wool, lambs and Dairy products, and if looked after closely a sharp profit be realized and wealth attained.

A. P. LIBBY.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BRIGHTON, Mar. 19, 1889.

Amount of live stock at market—Cattle 440; Sheep and lambs 9,400; Swine 19,010; Horses, 212; Number of Western cattle, 407; Northern cattle, 43.

Prices of Beef Cattle per 100 lbs. live weight—Extra quality, $5 12@5 50; first quality $4 75@5 10; 2d quality $4 25 4 62; third quality $3 62½@4 12½; poorest grades of coarse oxen, bulls, etc., $3 00@3 50.

Brighton Hides 6c per lb.
Brighton Tallow 4c per lb.
Country Hides 5@5½c per lb.
Country Tallow 3c per lb.
Calf Skins 5@6c per lb.
Dairy Skins 15@35c each.
Sheep and Lamb Skins 50c@$1 50 each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

	By Number.	Price per 100 lbs live wt.	Live wt.	Average net.
A. N. Monroe	15	$4 10	"	1200
do	20	4 00	"	1370
do	16	3 00	"	1330
do	20	4 75	"	1575
Farrell&McFlynn	10	4 25	"	1271
do	4	4 30	"	1140
do	5	4 20	"	1150

The supply of Western Cattle brought into market this week was light, and trade for beef cattle very dull. There being but a few buyers around the yards prices for all grades of cattle are low. Cattle suitable for butchers' trade selling at 3½@5½c per lb. live weight. Several butchers here had cattle consigned to them from Chicago for slaughter of late, and trade for beeves has been slow, most of them being bought by their agents and sent direct to the slaughter houses from the cars. It being Lent the demands at present are light for beef cattle.

Sheep and Lambs—Prices for those sent in from the West were ¼c lower than those noted one week since, sheep costing 4⅛@5c, lambs 6@7½c per lb. live weight, landed at the yards.

Swine—Western fat hogs are costing 5¼@5½c per lb. live weight, landed at the slaughter houses, all being owned by butchers.

Augusta City Market.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE MAINE FARMER]

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 20.

APPLES—Green, 25@35c per bushel; Evaporated 5@9c per lb.; dried 4c.

BEANS—Pea beans $2 25@2 50; Yellow Eyes $3 00

BUTTER—Good Firkin 15@20; Ball Butter 20@24c.

CHEESE—Factory and domestic 10@12c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 40 per cwt.

EGGS—14 to 15c per dozen.

FLOUR—St. Louis $6 00@7 00; Patent 7 00@8 00.

GRAIN—Corn 55c; oats 45c; barley 75c; Rye $1 00.

HAY—Loose $12@14; pressed $14@17.

STRAW—$7 75@8.

HIDES AND SKINS—Cow hides, 3½c, dividing on 90 lbs.; ox hides, 4c; bulls and stags, 2½c; calf skins, 5@6c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 10 per cask; cement $1 75.

LARD—Tierce 7½@8½c.

MEAL—Corn 50@55; rye 90@1 00.

SHORTS—$1 00@1 10 per hundred.

PRODUCE—Potatoes, 40c per bu.; cabbages, 1c per lb.; squash, none in market; beets, 60c per bu.; turnips, 40c per bu.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 9@10c; beef per side 7@7½c; ham 12@13c; chickens 15@17c; fowls 12@14c; mutton 7c; lamb 8c; veals 8c; turkeys 16@18c; round hog 7c.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 20.

APPLES—$1 00@1 75 per bbl.

BEANS—Yellow Eyes, $2 50@2 75 per bush.; hand picked Pea, $2 25@2 65.

BUTTER—Best, 22@23c per lb.; fair to good, 20@21c.

EGGS—14@15c per doz.

CHEESE—Best factory, per lb., (new) 12@13c; best dairy, per lb., (new) 12@13c.

GRAIN—Oats, prime country, 35@38c per bushel.

HAY—$14@15 per ton; best bales, $14@16.

CORN—58@60c; meal, 52@54c.

POTATOES—Best quality per bushel, 40@45c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, round hog, per lb., 6½@7c. Chicken, 12@14; Fowl per lb., 8@10c; Turkeys, 14@18c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY, Mar. 19.

CATTLE—Receipts 5,000; shipments 3,500; steady to strong; choice beeves at 4@4 20; steers at 3 00@3 85; stockers and feeders at 2 10@3 30; cows, bulls and mixed at 1 50@3 00; Texan cattle, 1 95@3 30.

HOGS—Receipts 15,000; shipments 3,000; slow, closing lower; mixed at 4 60@4 90; heavy at 4 50@4 77½; light at 4 65@4 95; skips at 3 50 @4 40.

SHEEP—Receipts 5500; shipments 2000; steady; natives at 3 00@5 35; Western corn fed at 4 25@4 70; lambs 4 50@5 75.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Mar. 19.

United States Bonds, 3's,		(reg.)	
"	" New 4s,	(reg.)	128⅛
"	" "	(coup.)	129⅛
"	" New 4½	(reg.)	107⅞
"	" 4½	(coup.)	107⅞
"	" Pacific 1sts.		113⅛

Special Notices.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, March 20, 1889.

FLOUR AND GRAIN. Trade in flour is very quiet indeed. The best spring patents are selling in round lots, sight draft, at $6 85, with other patents at still lower prices. The general quotations are not changed.

Cornmeal is quiet at the stronger prices noted yesterday. Oatmeal is dull, with the prices steadily held. Rye is in slack demand.

Corn is dull, and the market locally is a little easier, though exporters will still pay 45½c for steamer. The market is quoted at: Steamer yellow, 46@46½c; steamer mixed, 45½c; no grade, 43@45½c.

There were more trade in futures on oats, but the market is still way down. On the first call there were sold 12 cars May at 35½c. Before the calls the sales were 12 cars April at 34⅞c, and 6 cars May at 35⅞@35½c. Between the calls 3 cars were sold at 35½c. The total for the day was 33 cars. The closing was: Cash and March, neither bids or offers to sell; April, 34½c bid, 34⅞c asked; May, 35⅜@34½c bid, no offers to sell; June and July, neither bids nor offers to sell. The spot market is dull and easy. The quotations are: Fancy and clipped, 36½@39½c; No. 2 white, 34½@35½c; No. 3 white, 33¼@33½c; low grades, 30@33c.

PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE. The butter market continues in a fairly satisfactory condition. Sales have been on the basis of 27@28 cents per pound for the best fresh creamery. A few fancy brands sold at 29 cents, and one or two were divided round to customers at 30 cents, but all over 28 cents must be dropped from the regular list of quotations. The second class creameries were offering more freely at 25 cents, and the indications are that this will soon become the limit for most of the receipts. Fresh ladle packed and imitation creameries have been moving to some extent at 20@24 cents, and for immediate use these goods are taken by a large class of trade. Extra dairy lots clean up at 25@27 cents, but it is doubtful if much more will command these figures. Ordinary lots rule at 18@23 cents. Choice old butter, at 22@25 cents, has nearly all disappeared, and what remains is not worth much more than 20 cents. Common lots of old and new range from 14 to 17 cents, but the market is not heavily stocked with any of the lower grades, the shipping demand having taken most of the surplus.

No increased strength can be given to the cheese market this week. Sales of choice factory continue to be made at 11½@12 cents per pound, and fair to good at 8@11 cents. Small lots are jobbed out at 12½@13 cents, but 12 cents is the top for round lots.

Beans have passed through another quiet week. Prices of marrow pea and mediums fell off a little, but there is a steadier feeling at the close. Marrow pea have been selling at $1 80 to $1.85 and choice mediums at $1.75 to 1.80 per bushel. Small pea range from $1.90 to $2.40 per bushel. Yellow eyes continue in light receipt and the small lots offering command $3.40 to $3.50 per bushel.

Eggs have been arriving quite freely the past few days and prices have declined. Fresh Western sold on Monday and Tuesday at 14 cents and some marks were forced off at 13½c cents. Others ran up to 14½ cents. Eastern sold at 15 to 15½ cents, but the cheaper grades took the lead. Liberal supplies are reported at all points.

Potatoes do not vary much in price from day to day. Houlton hebrons and rose rule at 60 cents and a few are worth 63 cents per bushel. Other Eastern hebrons and rose rule at 50 to 58 cents Northern stock seldom go over 45 cents, and burbanks are slow at 35 to 40 cents.

The apple market does not show much change. Choice hard Maine baldwins command $1.25 to $1.50 per barrel, but other kinds seldom go over $1, and plenty rule low, say from 6 to 7½ cents per pound.

HAY. Hay has been selling a little more freely, but prices are without much change. Some very choice Eastern and Northern commands $18.50, but $17@$18 per ton is a full rate for most offering. Fair to good $14@$16. Rye straw is steady at $17@$18 per ton.

The good old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Best known cure for Coughs, Colds & Consumption. Genuine: Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston.

THE FINEST BABY. A prize offered for the finest baby under two years of age, has caused quite an excitement among mothers, and photographs are rolling in to the givers of the prize, The Atkinson House Furnishing Co. of Portland, Me. We hope the mothers in our section will see to it that our handsome babies' photos go in to compete.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate,
Useful in all forms of Dyspepsia.

THE ESTEY ORGANS. One of the best testimonials to the value of the Estey Organs is the fact that, notwithstanding the very many Organ enterprises that have been started by ambitious employés of the Esteys, the business of this original maker continues to grow. It is the largest reed organ factory in the world; turns out a completed organ every eight minutes each day. Because of their peculiar sweetness and volume of tone, thoroughness in manufacture and popular styles, these organs hold the wide world for a market with increasing vigor. Their series of advertisements in antiquated language which have been running so long in our columns have delighted a multitude of readers and we hope an equal number have been wise in their choice of an organ.

Marriage

is but the stepping-stone to those divine institutions, the family and the home, which constitute the foundation on which our nation rests; and upon the health and strength of the wife, and mother, depends the sunshine and enjoyment of the home, and the prosperity of the family. Thousands of wives, and thousands of single ladies, drag out a weary existence in consequence of perplexing "female disorders," in total ignorance of the fact, that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, prolapsus, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation, ulceration, and kindred ailments. Guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. All druggists.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets—cleanse and regulate the stomach, bowels and system generally. One a dose; purely vegetable.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

Dan Maguinnis, of Boston, the popular and versatile actor is dead.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor:—

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.

Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

FOOD COMMISSIONERS' REPORT. From a report just made by Dr. Newton, Food Commissioner of New Jersey, assisted by Prof. Cornwall of Princeton College, on the strength and healthfulness of baking powders, we learn that the acid phosphate powder (Horsford's Bread Preparation) so well known in this market, is more than eleven per cent. stronger than the best high priced cream tartar baking powders. Regarding the healthfulness of the acid phosphate the conclusions are that it is perfectly healthful and well adapted for a baking powder. This corroborates the opinions heretofore expressed by many of our own physicians and chemists.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

The undersigned, Executors of the will and testament of ELIZABETH H. HARTWELL, late of Augusta, deceased, by virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate, will sell at Public Auction, on

Tuesday, April 23d, 1889,

at 2.30 o'clock P. M., on the premises,

THE HOMESTEAD of said ELIZABETH H. HARTWELL,

Situated on the north side of Patterson street, in said city.

Said homestead consists of a lot, well fenced, and a cottage house in good repair.

S. S. BROOKS, LENDALL TITCOMB, MARY ABBY SAFFORD, Executors of the will of Elizabeth H. Hartwell. 3t19

Married.

In North Anson, Mar. 4, Charles A. Mullen to Amelia A. Delling, both of Embden.

In Pittsfield, Mar. 2, Charles A. Libby to Kate M. Fischer.

In South Berwick, John McIntire of Salmon Falls, to Minnie Furguson of South Berwick.

In Swatow, China, Jan. 22, Rev. John M. Foster of Waterville, to Clara M. Hess of Buffalo, N. Y.

In Steuben, Mar. 9, Bradbury Smith to Alice G. Smith, both of Steuben.

In Waldo, Feb. 28, B. M. Avery of Monmouth, to Lucinda Clements of Waldo.

Died.

In Aroostook Junction, N. B., Edward Hopkins, aged 26 years.

In Bar Harbor, Mar. 5, Charles A. Ingalls, aged 30 years, 9 months.

In Bath, Mar. 10, Herbert B., son of Edith C. and the late Joseph N. Farren, aged 19 years, 7 months. In Boothbay, Mar. 7, Mrs. Flora Tibbetts, aged 23. In Baring, Mar. 3, Amelia Trott, aged 80 years. In Boston, Mar. 13, Amelia M., wife of Joel H. Lucas, and daughter of the late Stephen T. Fowler, formerly of Portland.

In Bangor, Mar. 15, George A. Burleigh, aged 49 years; Mar. 13, Mrs. Nancy L. Ryder, aged 81 yrs., 10 months; Mar. 14, Mary A., wife of Jeremiah Ford, aged 35 years; Mar. 12, Rosy Shinck, aged 26.

In Calais, Mar. 2, Philip W. Cole, aged 2 years, youngest son of W. H. Cole, Esq.; Mar. 3, John Evans, aged 60 years.

In Cambridgeport, Mass., Mar. 8, Vernal R. Stedman, formerly of Sidney, aged 74 years, 7 months.

In Ellsworth, Mar. 12, Alice L. Greenan, aged 6 years, 4 months; Mar. 8, Mrs. Fannie A. Belcher, aged 50 years.

In Farmington, Mar. 9, Mittie C. Taylor, aged 26 years; Mar. 9, Rev. Jonas Burnham, aged 90 yrs., 10 months; Mar. 3, Samuel Sewall, aged about 60.

In Farmington Falls, Mar. 3, Mrs. Ruby Whittier, aged 85 years; Mar. 10, Mrs. Sarah Watson, aged about 78 years.

In Fort Fairfield, Mar. 5, Geo. W. Giberson, aged 48 years; Mar. 7, Henry A. Haines, aged 56 years.

In Fairfield, Mar. 5, Sarah Tobey, aged 51 years, 3 months.

In Gorham, Mar. 14, Mrs. Elizabeth H., widow of the late Capt. G. L. Stanwood, aged 75 yrs., 9 mos.

In Houlton, Mar. 11, Mrs. Amelia L. Swett, mother of Mrs. J. R. Kimball, formerly of Calais, aged 76 years.

In Kittery, Mar. 11, Dr. Daniel E. Palmer, aged 67 years.

In Kennebunk, (lower village) Mar. 14, Eben Emmons, aged 79 years.

In Lawrence, Mass., Nov. 30, Samuel Stillman Lord, formerly of Ellsworth.

In Limerick, Mar. 11, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of John Stimpson, aged about 50 years.

In Montville, Feb. 25, Mrs. Betsey M. Doty, wife of John F. Doty, aged 68 years, 8 months.

In New Limerick, Mar. 7, Amy, wife of John Stewart, aged 64 years.

In North Fayette, Mar. 2, Mrs. Hannah C., wife of Cyrus K. Gould, aged 68 years.

In New Sharon, Mar. 8, Franklin S. Frederic, aged 47 years, 2 months.

In Oakland, Mar. 7, Cornelius Tilton, aged 72 yrs., 6 months.

In Oakdale, Deering, Mar. 14, Grace M., only child of W. H. and Fannie Norton, aged 3 years, 9 months.

In Orr's Island, Mar. 11, Eleanor Johnson, aged 61 years

In Oak Point, Washington Territory, Feb. 6, Alexander Smith Abernethy, aged 75 years. Mr. Abernethy was one of the leading men of the place, and served several terms in the territorial legislature. He was one of the Commissioners to the centennial exposition at Philadelphia. He was for some time postmaster. He was married to a sister of Mr. E. F. Farnham of this city, Mrs. Abbie J. Young, who was the widow of David I. Young, formerly of Augusta.

In Portland, Mar. 14, Mary Ellen, daughter of A. F. and Henrietta Tuttle, aged 7 months; Mar. 15, Aaron B. Holden, aged 71 years; Mar. 15, Julia A., wife of John H. Flaherty, aged 27 yrs., 11 mos.

In Readfield, Mar. 14, Mrs. Martha Goodwin, aged 75 years.

In Rangeley, Mar. 4, Hannah C. Ross, aged 44.

In Richmond Corner, Mar. 14, William Henry Smith, aged 58 years, 9 months.

In Sidney, Mar. 13, Dean Swift, aged 76 years, 4 months.

In Stoneham, Mass., Feb. 19, Mrs. Ella G. Kenerson, formerly of Bridgton, aged 35 years.

In South Bridgton, Mar. 10, Mary, widow of Freeman Johnson, aged 72 years, 9 months.

In Swanville, Mar. 7, Charles W. Clements, aged 31 years, 4 months.

In Saco, Mar. 13, Mrs. Mary Williams, aged 40.

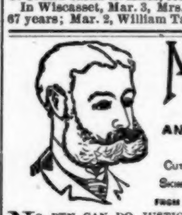
In Waldo, Mar. 9, Hannah E. Jones of Brooks, aged 73 years.

In West Ellsworth, Mar. 6, Mrs. Julia Ann E., wife of John Wasgatt, aged 69 years, 8 months.

In West Sedgwick, Feb. 19, Capt. James C. Gray, aged 65 years, 8 months.

In Woburn, Mass., Mar. 7, Charles L., son of C. C. and Sarah R. Miles, formerly of Hancock, Me.

In Wiscasset, Mar. 3, Mrs. Sarah Jackson, aged 87 years; Mar. 2, William Taylor, aged 72 years.



MANLY PURITY AND BEAUTY

CUTICURA REMEDIES CURE SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA.

NO PEN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE ESTEEM IN which the CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Weakness speedily cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster.

OILS | MACHINE, Olive, Sperm, Castor and Lubricating. SPONGES, Castile Soap, Chamois Skins, etc., at PARTRIDGE'S, under Granite Hall.

ADAMSON'S

DAMSON'S BALSAM Breaks up a cold and stops a cough more speedily, certainly and surely than any other medicine.

COLDS ARE DANGEROUS. It cures all lung and throat diseases that can be reached by human aid.

DAMSON'S BALSAM prevents the growth to serious illness of a dangerous class of diseases that begin as mere trivial ailments, and are not to be neglected as such.

ANY persons have tested the efficacy of Adamson's Balsam. It allays inflammation and puts a stop to tickling in the throat.

SOOTHES to natural and refreshing slumber during which nature regains strength to combat disease.

OTHER remedies may be shown you and recommended as being "just as good" as Adamson's but remember the genuine is the best.

ONE need ever die unless by accident or old age if the resources of the healing art are completely, judiciously and timely applied.

SINCE its introduction throughout New England, over twenty-five years ago, it has constantly won its way into public favor until now it is the universal decision that it is the best remedy for curing coughs, colds and pulmonary complaints including asthma.

35c. & 75c. Trial Size 10c.

Genuine made by F. W. Kinsman & Co., 343 Fourth Ave., New York. At all druggists.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Unlike any other, is as much for Internal as External use. Many people do not know this.

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

Positively cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Sciatica, Lame Back and Soreness in Body or Limbs. Full particulars sent free. Price, 35 cts.; 6 bottles, $2. Express prepaid. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Tutt's Pills

stimulate the torpid liver, strengthen the digestive organs, regulate the bowels, and are unequaled as an

ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE.

In malarial districts their virtues are widely recognized, as they possess peculiar properties in freeing the system from that poison. Elegantly sugar coated. Dose small. Price, 25cts.

Sold Everywhere.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

RHEUMATIC Sciatic Pains

Rheumatic, Sciatic, Shooting, Sharp, and Muscular Pains and Weakness, Back Ache, Uterine and Chest pains, relieved in one minute by the first Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster. 25 cts.; 5 for $1. At druggists, or of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

Sherman House,
Court Square, Boston.
On the European plan. Rooms, 75c., $1.00 and $2.00 per day. 1319

BAY STATE GUITARS
THE BEST IN THE WORLD. LOWEST PRICES. MADE BY J. C. HAYNES & CO. BOSTON, MASS. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE

NOTICE! To the Ladies. A woman who suffered for several years from female troubles and was cured. Will be glad to let the Ladies know the remedy which is simple and inexpensive, every lady can treat herself. A free package sent by addressing Mrs. F. L. B., with stamp, Box 557, Auburn, Me.

BROWN LEGHORN EGGS
For hatching, at live and let live prices. Fine birds! Orders for eggs will be booked as the cash is received. Order early! Write!
4t19 H. C. MINOT, Box 1, Belgrade, Maine.

CHEST | AND LUNG PROTECTORS at PARTRIDGE'S DRUG STORE, under Granite Hall, prevent colds. The U. S. Gold Cough Cure cures colds.

The Successful Remedy for Nasal
CATARRH
—IS—
Ely's Cream Balm.

I suffered from catarrh 12 years. The droppings into my throat were nauseating. My nose bled almost daily. Since the first day's use of Ely's Cream Balm have had no bleeding, the soreness is entirely gone.—D. G. Davidson, with the Boston Budget.

For eight years I suffered from catarrh. After using Ely's Cream Balm for six weeks, I believe myself cured. It is a most agreeable remedy.—Joseph Stewart, 624 Grand Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

I had catarrh very badly, and could hardly breathe. Suffered over ten years. I am using Ely's Cream Balm, it is working a cure, surely. I have induced several friends to use it, and with happy results in every case.—R. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

I used Ely's Cream Balm and consider myself cured. I suffered 20 years from catarrh and catarrhal headache. This is the first remedy that afforded lasting relief.—D. T. Higginson, 145 Lake St., Chicago.

I suffered from severe cold in my head for months without relief. Ely's Cream Balm has worked like magic in its cure, after using one week.—S. J. Harris, Wholesale Grocer, 119 Front St., New York.

I was so much troubled with catarrh it seriously affected my voice. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm did the work. My voice is fully restored.—B. F. Liepsner, A. M., Pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have been a great sufferer from dry catarrh for many years. Ely's Cream Balm completely cured me.—M. J. Lally, 39 Woodward Ave., Boston.

50c A particle of the Balm is applied into each nostril. It is quickly absorbed—allays pain and inflammation—is agreeable to use—convenient and cleanly. Sold by every Druggist, or sent by mail on receipt of price. 50c

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, NEW YORK. 4t13

CALL ON
F. L. WEBBER,
AUGUSTA,
—FOR—
GARDEN SEEDS.
McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM PEAS —Prolific, and of superior flavor.
BLISS' AMERICAN WONDER —One of the earliest.
CHAMPION OF ENGLAND— The best and most popular.
BLACK-EYE MARROWFAT.
IMPROVED DAN'L O'ROAKE —A favorite early variety.
SWEET CORN.
CORY—Maine grown.
CROSBY'S EARLY—Me. grown.
STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.
POLE AND BUSH BEANS.
Cash Paid for Country Produce. 4t19

BRONZE.

Rich bay Stallion, black points, excepting two white pasterns and ankles behind, and right front ankle white; 16 hands high; weighs 1140 lbs; foaled Aug., 1879; sired by Hartford; dam, Farmer Girl (a very fast and game mare), by Lord Nelson, sire of Jack Nelson (that trotted a trial mile over Mystic Park in 2.19, half a mile in 1.08); said to be by Bellfounder Morgan; by Imported Bellfounder; second dam, by Imported Stag (thoroughbred); Hartford by Rysdyk (sire of Clingstone, 2.14; Victor, 2.21½; Beatrice, 2.27½; Geo. M. Rysdyk, 2.29¾) dam, Bell, record 2.44 at four years, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Second dam, Rhoda, by Amos Cassius M. Clay (sire of American Girl, 2.16½); Rysdyk, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; dam, Lady Duke, by Lexington, son of Boston.

BRONZE is compact and strong at every point, has unusual muscular development. His action is loose, open and rapid. He shows a great turn of speed, and we expect him to beat 2.30 when developed. His colts are good size, fine color, and show remarkable trotting action.

Lord Nelson the sire of Bronze's dam, was also the sire of C. H. Nelson's "Jersey Lily." Bronze will stand at the Augusta House stable during the season. Will serve a limited number of mares at $20 for the season. Will be in charge of
FRED TILTON.
Augusta, March 18, 1889. 4t19

LIGHT, ATTRACTIVE, STRONG, DURABLE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Bolt Heads Fully Protected.
Ask your dealer, or write for Circular B and full information, to the manufacturers.
Talk with your neighbor about the "U. T. K." Examine carefully, be convinced, and purchase.
J. M. CHILDS & CO. UTICA, N.Y.
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Headquarters for
PLUMBING AND STEAM.
Paints, Oils, Hardware, Stoves and Kitchen Ware.
ALSO AGENT FOR
ADRIANCE BUCKEYE MOWER.
A. D. WARD,
19tf AUGUSTA.

Prime Egg Case!

Every Farmer, Poultry man and Egg Dealer wants it. The only perfectly safe and durable case made. No loss by breakage.

Prices Complete.

5 dozen	....	$ .45
10	"	.75
16	"	.95
30	"	1.20
49	"	1.60

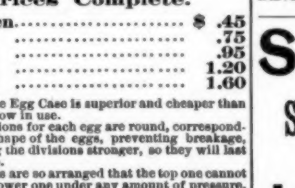
The Prime Egg Case is superior and cheaper than any other now in use.

The divisions for each egg are round, corresponding to the shape of the eggs, preventing breakage, and making the divisions stronger, so they will last many years.

The layers are so arranged that the top one cannot injure the lower one under any amount of pressure.

KENDALL & WHITNEY, Portland, General Agents for Maine. 4t17

The "Adriance" Is the Original.



Under our original Trade Marks of Buckeye and New Model Buckeye (first applied by us to Mowers) the Machines built at our works have won a world wide reputation. To avoid being misled and disappointed, see that you get a machine bearing our exclusive Trade Mark,
"ADRIANCE."
ADRIANCE, PLATT & CO.,
Mowers, Reapers and Binders,
165 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK.
WORKS: POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Meadow King Mower.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
Full Line of Repairs.
ORDER EARLY.
FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Me. 16t11

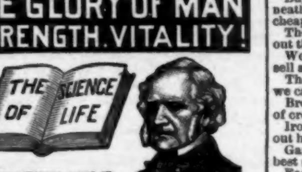
ENTIRELY NEW.

Clark's Cutaway Harrow.
Supersedes the Plow—Beats the World. Ground made into a perfect Seed Bed. Has a Seeding Attachment for Sowing all kinds of Grain. Send for new Circular, with full description.
HIGGANUM M'F'G CORPORATION, Higganum, Conn., Sole Manufacturers. Warehouse, No. 38 S. Market St., Boston. Mention this paper. 8t14

HARD STONY SOIL
will wear out man's life trying to till it, and under the best of circumstances produce very little but stones. The same time and work spent on the rich, new soil of MICHIGAN produces ten times the results. This State is so situated that there are many large Cities readily accessible by the many railroads crossing the State. If you want a fine home, productive farm and be surrounded by plenty and get a full reward for your work write to O. M. BARNES, Land Commissioner, Lansing, Mich., and find out all about the best farms. 13t17

IMPROVED EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR
Simple, Perfect and Self-Regulating. Hundreds in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other hatcher. Send 6c for Illus Cata. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill. 8t18

THE GLORY OF MAN STRENGTH. VITALITY!



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THE SCIENCE OF LIFE
A Scientific and Standard Popular Medical Treatise on the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, Impurities of the Blood,
EXHAUSTED VITALITY AND THE UNTOLD MISERIES
Resulting from Folly, Vice, Ignorance, Excesses or Overtaxation, Enervating and unfitting the victim for Work, Business, the Married or Social Relation.
Avoid unskilful pretenders. Possess this great work. It contains 300 pages, royal 8vo. Beautiful binding, embossed, full gilt. Price, only $1.00 by mail, post-paid, concealed in plain wrapper. Illustrative Prospectus Free, if you apply now. The distinguished author, Wm. H. Parker, M. D., received the COLD AND JEWELLED MEDAL from the National Medical Association, for the PRIZE ESSAY on NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Dr. Parker and a corps of Assistant Physicians may be consulted, confidentially, by mail or in person, at the office of THE PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders for books or letters for advice should be directed as above.
1y47

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE
ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.,
ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1888, MADE TO THE STATE OF MAINE.
CAPITAL STOCK, all paid up, $4,000,000.00

ASSETS AS FOLLOWS:

Real Estate unincumbered	$ 365 000 00
Cash on hand and in Bank	978,670 57
Cash in Agents' hands	372,910 42
United States Securities	218,027 50
State, City and Town Stocks and Bonds	1,632,520 00
Bank and Trust Companies' Stock	1,638,134 00
Railroad Companies' Stock and Bonds	4,503,070 00
Loans on Real Estate	43,700 00
Loans on Collaterals	7,770 00
Accrued Interest	949 14
Total Assets	$9,780,751 63

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due	$ 32,751 30
Losses unadjusted	154,927 13
Re-Insurance Fund	1,921,749 11
Return Premiums, Agency Commission, etc.	64,800 15
Total	$2,174,236 69
Total income for 1888	$3,037,173 90
Total Expenditures for 1888	$2,965,659 09
Risks written during the year	$325,773,494 00
Risks outstanding	310,177,580 00
Risks written in Maine during the year	5,968,389 00
Premiums received in Maine in 1888	80,123 71
Losses paid in Maine in 1888	32,979 77

GEO. E. MACOMBER, Agent, Augusta.
W. A. R. BOOTHBY, Agent, Waterville.
W. B. NEAL, Agent, Gardiner.
3t17

Statement United States Branch
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL, ENG.
DECEMBER 31, 1888.

Real Estate owned by Company,		$1,818,200.10
U. S. Bonds owned by Company,		2,613,780.00
Cash in Banks and Office,		338,711.82
Accrued Interest,		18,529 32
Uncollected Premiums,		433,800.21
All other Assets,		20,663.15
		$5,233,693.60
Unpaid Losses,	$ 290,502.06	
Re-Insurance Reserve,	2,318,338.54	
All other Liabilities,	406,788.94	
		$3,015,629.54
Surplus in the United States,		$2,218,064.06

SCULL & BRADLEY, Managers.
GIDEON SCULL. FRED'K BRADLEY. GEO. P. FIELD
DAVIS, FARR & CO., Agents, Augusta, Me. 3t18

SQUIRE'S
STRICTLY PURE
Kettle Rendered
LEAF LARD.
Put Up Expressly
FOR FAMILY USE
in 3, 5, 10 lb. pails and 10 lb. tubs, is for sale by every First-Class Grocer and Provision Dealer. All Lard rendered by us is free from all Cotton Seed Oil, Tallow, Suet and other adulterations so commonly used, and is Warranted Strictly Pure. None genuine without our name stamped upon the package.
JOHN P. SQUIRE & CO.,
13t17 BOSTON.

BREEDERS' CARD.
Fernside Stock Farm,
EAST POLAND, MAINE.
D. W. PULSIFER, Prop'r.
Breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle, from the finest imported and home bred stock.
Also, high class, thoroughbred poultry—S. C. B. Leghorns (Butterfield strain), B. P. Rocks, Golden Wyandottes (Congor strain), and S. Wyandottes.
Stock and eggs for sale.
Fernside herd won more 1st prizes at Maine State Fair in 1887-8, more 2d prizes and more 3d prizes than any other herd. 16tf

THE "DIRIGO" TURNIP BLOOD BEET.
This variety was introduced by us last season, and has proved to be the best variety ever put upon the market. It is a rich, blood-red beet, with a single tap root; of fine grain and flavor, and is earlier than either the Egyptian or Eclipse. Only a limited amount of seed is offered this season. Per pk., 10c.; per ounce, 25c.; per qr. lb., 75c.; per lb., $2.00.
"MAINE" SWEET CORN.
A twelve-rowed variety, ears of medium size, quite dwarf in habit of growth. It ripens about ten days earlier than Crosby's Early, and is the earliest twelve-rowed variety in cultivation. Per pkt., 10c.; per qt., 40c.
Seed Catalogue mailed to all applicants.
KENDALL & WHITNEY,
4t17 Portland, Maine.

NURSERY STOCK Fruit & Ornamental. Best Varieties, Fine Quality, Fair Prices. SALESMEN WANTED. Most Liberal Terms. Address, with reference, A. S. CHADBOURNE, HALLOWELL, ME. Nurseries at Geneva, N.Y. 4t19*

WANTED.
We are wanting a large force of Smart and Intelligent Men to travel and solicit orders for Trees, Shrubs, Vines, &c., on Salary.
Liberal Terms to Beginners, If of Mature Age.
S. T. CANNON & CO., Augusta, Me. 3t16

WANTED.
The agricultural editor of the Farmer wishes to hire a man and his wife to superintend one of his farms and have the care of a herd of cows. A good house all to themselves, supplies all found. Strictly good habits required. To a capable couple, good wages will be given. Service to commence the middle of April. Apply to
3t18 Z. A. GILBERT, North Greene.

WANTED!
Young man to drive a milk team. Must be strictly temperate and honest. Reference given and required. Address C. R. HANSON, 85 Highland Ave., Salem, Mass. 3t19*

WANTED. Two good steady farm teamsters, experienced men, kind and careful with horses, can have a long job and fair wages. Address J. W. GREEN & SON, Rose Place, Bangor, Maine. 3t19

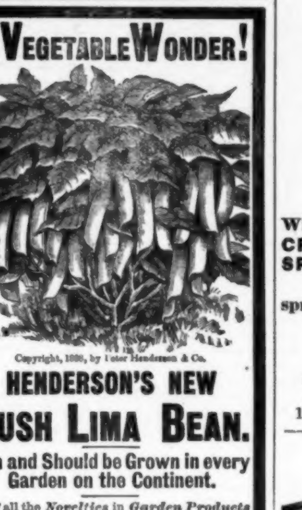
WANTED!
MORE MEN to sell our Fruit and Ornamental Stock. We can give you a good paying situation at once. Address for terms,
E. B. RICHARDSON & CO., Nurserymen,
13t17 GENEVA, N. Y.

HOMŒOPATHIC | MEDICINES freshly prepared and dispensed at the Old Reliable Drug Store, under Granite Hall, CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE, Prop'r.

AN IMPORTANT FACT.

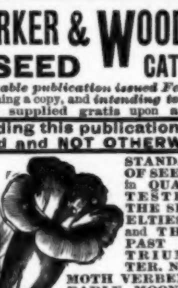
THE NEW STEVENS
All Steel Arched Frame
Spring-Tooth Floating Harrows.
Buy the best and cheapest! The new Stevens is decidedly the cheapest because it is the best. Made in three sizes, 14, 16 and 18 tooth, weighing 157, 173, 200 lbs. and thus adapted to one horse, or light and heavy two horse team, according to the sizes and weight of the harrow.
Buy no other until you have seen the New Stevens, for it is far ahead of any other spring tooth harrow.
The teeth are more easily and quickly adjusted and do not clog or load up.
Buy the Perfection wood frame spring tooth harrow with the teeth fastened on top: it gives a large space in the bow and will not clog up like the teeth fastened on the under side, besides the teeth can be more easily adjusted, making a great saving in time and trouble. 16 and 18 tooth sizes.
Buy the Perfection and get the best!
Buy the Standard with the tooth fastened underneath if you prefer them that way, they are old, cheap and reliable.
The Rix Sulky spring tooth harrow with and without the broadcast seeder attachment.
We guarantee to every purchaser a right to buy, sell and use the above harrows.
The best corn planter and fertilizer distributor we can obtain.
Breed's Universal Weeder for weeding all kinds of crops.
Iron Age and Daisy Cultivators with and without hilling attachment.
Gazelle Horse Rake, improved for 1889. The best self-operating horse rake on earth.
Easterly mowing Machine; not as well known as some of the older machines, yet the simplest, strongest, lightest draft, most quiet and best-working machine in the market.
Hay forks, Pulleys, Grapples and Floor Hooks. The best Scythe Sharpener in the market. Everybody in want of anything in the line of Agricultural Implements will find it to their advantage to write us for circulars and prices. Good smart, reliable agents are wanted.
A. L. & E. F. GOSS,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR MAINE.
41, 43 & 45 Main Street, Cor. Lincoln,
17t11 LEWISTON, MAINE.

A VEGETABLE WONDER!



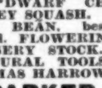
Copyright, 1888, by Peter Henderson & Co.
HENDERSON'S NEW
BUSH LIMA BEAN.
Can and Should be Grown in every Garden on the Continent.
Of all the Novelties in Garden Products ever sent out, there is nothing so entirely distinct and valuable as this New Vegetable. The old Lima Bean can only be grown on poles, while the NEW BUSH LIMA grows and is cultivated exactly like the common bush or snap bean (growing only 18 inches high), and from the time of its bearing in July, produces in abundance delicious Lima Beans throughout the entire season until frost. It has, besides, an additional value, in that it is two weeks earlier than any other Lima Bean, being fit for the table in from forty to fifty days from time of planting.
Price (by mail) 25 cents per packet, 5 packets for $1.00, 12 packets for $2.00 (12 packets sufficient for an ordinary-sized family for the season). Directions for growing on each packet. Remittances can be sent either by Post Office Order, Postal Note or Stamps.
$100.00 in Cash Prizes for single plants bearing greatest number of pods. For conditions see Manual offered below.
Every purchaser of Henderson's Bush Lima Bean will be sent, without charge, our MANUAL OF EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN, a book of 140 pages, size, 9 x 11, containing 3 colored plates (the price of which is 25 cents), on the distinct understanding, however, that those ordering will say in what paper they saw this advertisement.
PETER HENDERSON & CO
35 & 37 Cortlandt Street, New York.

PARKER & WOOD'S SEED CATALOGUE
A valuable publication issued Feb. 1, 1889. All wishing a copy, and intending to purchase, will be supplied gratis upon application, providing this publication is mentioned and NOT OTHERWISE.



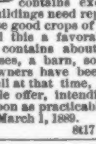
STANDARD LIST OF SEEDS. BEST OF QUALITY and TESTED. ALL THE SEED NOVELTIES FOR 1889 and THOSE OF PAST SEASONS. TRIUMPH AS TER. NEW MAMMOTH VERBENA. NEW EARLY MOONFLOWER. SWEET ALYSSUM, Little Gem. SWEET PEAS, New Varieties. CHOICEST PANSY. NEW BUSH LIMA BEAN. NEW DWARF CHAMPION TOMATO. SIBLEY SQUASH. NEW GOLDEN EYE WAX BEAN, best wax bean in the World. FLOWERING PLANTS. VINES. NURSERY STOCK. BULBS. AGRICULTURAL TOOLS. SEED SOWERS. THOMAS HARROW, HAY CUTTERS, &c.
PARKER & WOOD,
49 No. Market St., Boston.
5t11eow

FARM FOR SALE.



Situated at Boothbay Center, known as the Kenniston homestead. Contains about 125 acres, divided into mowing, woodland and pasturage. Cuts about 50 tons of hay, for which there is a ready sale without pressing. Large amount of hard wood as well as soft, and fencing. Can all be mowed with machine. In a good state of cultivation and easily worked. Buildings consist of two story house 36½x28½ and ell 22x12, containing 11 rooms. To this is connected a 12x12 building with boiler, which joins a shed 50x16. Separate from these, but connected with each other is a stable 36x16, main barn 42½x48, smaller barn 37x39. On main barn is tool shed 16x35. Cellar separated in two at house, and cellar under smaller barn suitable for sheep. Three minutes walk to store, Post Office, graded school, town house and two churches, 1½ miles from Boothbay Harbor Village. Superior facilities for a dairy or market farm. Good location for summer boarders. Good well of water. Many fine shade trees. Buildings all in good repair. Has been owned in the family for 93 years and is now offered for sale on account of the death of the owner. Immediate possession given. Tools and stock sold with farm if desired. The above will be sold at a reasonable price and on easy terms.
Address G. B. KENNISTON,
Boothbay, Me., March 6, 1889. 18tf

FARM FOR SALE!



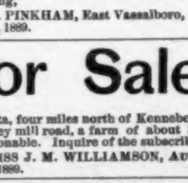
The farm heretofore occupied by George H. Town, in the north part of Augusta, east of Kennebec river, is offered for sale at a bargain. It contains excellent land, and although the buildings need repairs, any farmer who wishes to raise good crops of hay and other produce, will find this a favorable opportunity. The whole farm contains about 125 acres, with two dwelling houses, a barn, some wood and timber land. The owners have been once offered $1800, but did not sell at that time, and will now accept any reasonable offer, intending to dispose of the property as soon as practicable. Apply to
Hallowell, March 1, 1889. H. K. BAKER.
8t17

FOR SALE.
Farm situated on the Belgrade road, 2½ miles from Kennebec bridge, contains 35 acres of good land, well fenced, cuts 15 tons of hay. Story and half house with out buildings in good repair, Barn 40x36; Stable 40x25. There are two small Orchards on the farm, plenty of fruit for family. Also wood lot on the middle road leading to Sidney. Will sell stock, tools, Farm and wood lot together, or separate. This is a desirable farm for man with small family and will sell at a bargain. Water at the House and Barn. My reason for selling is old age and feeble health. JAMES WIXON, on the premises. 3t18

ATTENTION!
Any one wishing to purchase a splendid farm, of 100 acres, with nice buildings, beautiful situation, &c., can do so at a bargain, by calling on, or addressing,
A. W. PINKHAM, East Vassalboro, Maine.
March 19, 1889. 4t19

For Sale!
In Augusta, four miles north of Kennebec bridge, on the Sidney mill road, a farm of about 30 acres. Terms reasonable. Inquire of the subscriber.
MISS J. M. WILLIAMSON, AUGUSTA.
March 1, 1889. 4t17

FARM TO LET IN MASSACHUSETTS.
Containing 125 Acres. Situated in Essex County, near a good market. Good opportunity for an active young man with capital enough to stock it.
Address, GEO. E. NOYES, 30 Commerce Street, Boston, Mass. 5t16



MY Seed Potato CATALOGUE
Describes the choicest SEED POTATOES and the earliest Seeds, grown in the Cold North-East. Tells of the wonderfully early MINISTER and ...; Cultivation East and West. It tells how to raise potatoes. Sent free.
GEORGE W. P. JERRARD, CARIBOU, MAINE.
6t16

ROCHESTER COMMERCIAL NURSERIES. Address W. S. LITTLE Rochester, N. Y. TREES NEW and RARE OLD and RELIABLE. Both Fruit and Ornamental. ... Free to customers. ... Wholesale List, FREE.
6t16

50 BEAUTIFUL CHROMO CARDS, with name, for ten cents. Address F. C. LANGWORTHY, Brookfield, N. Y.

THE STANDARD
BUCKEYE MOWER.

Look for Improvements of 1889.
See the New 6-ft. Mower.
A Mower fully up with the times costs but a trifle more to start with than a Mower which is behind the times.
See the STANDARD BUCKEYE MOWER for 1889, and buy no other.
—MANUFACTURED BY—
The RICHARDSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
WORCESTER, MASS.

THE KEMP MANURE SPREADER

Will repay its cost in a Single Season by SAVING LABOR, INCREASING THE CROP, and HURRYING ALONG THE SPRING WORK.
No farmer can afford to waste manure by the old methods of hand spreading.
NEW IMPROVEMENTS FOR 1889.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE RICHARDSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
18tf WORCESTER, MASS.

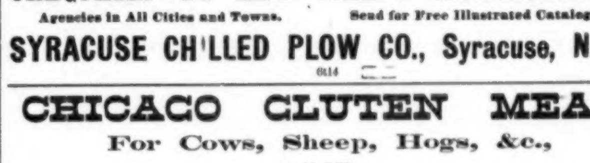
DE LAVAL
Cream Separators.

Hand and Power Separators, skimming from 300 to 1200 lbs. per hour. Ten per cent. increase of product guaranteed, over the most improved setting systems. Information cheerfully given. For Illustrated Catalogue and Prices, address our Agents,
KENDALL & WHITNEY,
Portland, Me.,
or THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.,
221 Dock St., Philadelphia, Pa. 26t11

Syracuse Plows.
SULKY PLOWS, REVERSIBLE SULKY PLOWS,
SIDE-HILL PLOWS, SPRING TOOTH HARROWS,
STEEL FRAME CULTIVATORS, WING SHOVEL PLOWS,
SINGLE AND DOUBLE SHOVELS, ROAD SCRAPERS,
HORSE HAY FORKS AND CONVEYORS,
UNEQUALED BY ANY OTHERS MANUFACTURED.
Agencies in All Cities and Towns. Send for Free Illustrated Catalogue.
SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW CO., Syracuse, N. Y.
6t14

CHICAGO GLUTEN MEAL,
For Cows, Sheep, Hogs, &c.,
—IS THE—
BEST FEED IN THE WORLD.
It is simply the clear gluten or yellow portion of corn, kiln dried, with all the offal separated and taken out. In quality and quantity of milk, it will yield the largest return for the money of any feed on the market. None genuine without the company's Trade Mark and Lead Seal on every bag; 150 lbs. in each bag. All enquiries will be promptly answered, addressed to
WM. HARVEY, General Agent,
8t18 READFIELD, ME.

REID'S PEERLESS CREAMERY
Absolute Perfection for Best Quality Butter.
BUTTER WORKER
MOST EFFECTIVE and CONVENIENT.
Also CHURNS, POWER BUTTER WORKERS, PRINTERS, SHIPPING BOXES. Send for my Illus. Catalogue, containing valuable information for Creamery men and Butter Factories.
CREAMERY SUPPLIES.



A. H. REID, 30th and Market Streets, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
7t11eow

SPRING BIRDS, SPRING FLOWERS, SPRING MUSIC,
Are just at hand.
MUSICAL SOCIETIES and Choirs do well who round off the season with the practice of CANTATAS or Glee Collections.
Among many good Cantatas, we publish
Thayer's Herbert and Elsa, (75 cts. $6.72 per doz.)
Romberg's Song of the Bell, (60 cts. $5.40 per doz.)
Buck's 46th Psalm, (1.00 $9.00 per doz.)
Butterfield's Belshazzar, ($1.00 $9.00 per doz.)
Anderton's Wreck of the Hesperus, (35 cts. $2.75 per doz.)
Buck's Don Munio, ($1.50 $13.50 per doz.
Trowbridge's Heroes of '76, ($1.00 $9.00 per doz.)
Hodges' Rebecca. (65cts. $6.00 per doz.)
Andrew's Ruth and Boaz, (65 cts $6.00 per doz.)
SCHOOL COMMITTEES, SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS
cannot do better than to adopt our New, Tried and True School Music Books.
Emerson's Song Manual. (Bk. 1, 30 cts $3 doz. Bk. 2, 40 cts. $4.20 doz. Bk. 3, 50 cts. $4.80 doz.) A thoroughly good graded series. United Voices, (50 cts. $4.80 doz.) Good School songs. Song Harmony, (60 cts. $6.00 doz.) For High Schools. Children's School Songs, (35 cts. $3.60 doz.) Charming book for younger classes, and many others. Any book mailed post free, for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

The Fuller Drug Store,
ESTABLISHED 1819.
Pure Medicines.
Skill and Accuracy.
Prices Moderate.
Frank R. Partridge,
PROPRIETOR,
Augusta, - - - Maine.

—? ? ?—
Where can I invest my savings that they may be safe and yet yield me a good rate of interest?
The Atkinson House Furnishing Co. (OF MAINE)
Pays 10 Per Cent. ANNUALLY.
DIVIDENDS JANUARY AND JULY.
For full particulars, call on or write
DAVID W. SEARS, 17 Milk St.,
13t17 ROOM 5, BOSTON, MASS.,
Or the Treasurer of the Company, Portland, Me.

In Insolvency—Notice of Second Meeting.
STATE OF MAINE—KENNEBEC ss: Court of Insolvency. In the cases of OSCAR H. GROVES of Augusta, ALVIN BUTLER of Mt. Vernon, and WM. H. ERSKINE of Wayne, Insolvent debtors:
This is to give notice that pursuant to an order of Court thereof, a second meeting of the creditors of said Insolvent Debtors will be held at Probate Court room in Augusta, in said county, on Monday, the eighth day of April, 1889, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes named in Section 43, Chapter 70 of the Revised Statutes of Maine.
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register.
Augusta, March 11, 1889. 2t19*

SAR- | SAPARILLAS and Blood Purifying Medicines.
—AND— | CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE, under Granite Hall, Augusta.
BIT- | TERS and Tonics. Try our Beef, Wine and Iron.

Maine Central Railroad.
Arrangement of Trains in Effect Dec. 31, 1888.
FOR BANGOR: Leave Portland, 7.10 A. M., 1.30 P. M., and 11.20 P. M., via Brunswick and Augusta, 1.15 P. M. via Lewiston and Winthrop; leave Brunswick, 8.17 A. M., 2.32 P. M., 12.40 A. M., (night), leave Bath 7.15, A. M. and 2.05 P. M., and Saturdays at 11.55 P. M.; leave Lewiston (upper) 8.25 A. M., 2.38 P. M.; leave Lewiston (lower) 6.45, A. M., and 1.35, 11.30, P. M.; leave Gardiner 2.00, 9.14 A. M., and 3.32 P. M.; leave Augusta 2.25, 9.30 A. M., and 3.50 P. M.; leave Skowhegan 8.25 A. M., and 1.40 P. M.; leave Waterville 3.25, 7.15, 10.15 A. M., and 4.35 P. M.
FOR ST. JOHN and AROOSTOOK CO: Leave Bangor 6.45 A. M., and 7.30 P. M.; leave Bangor for Ellsworth and Bar Harbor, 7.00 and 8.10 A. M., and 6.55 P. M.; for Bucksport, 7.30 A. M., and 7.00 P. M.
The morning train from Portland at 7.10 A. M., connects for Bath, Rockland, and Skowhegan; and a train leaves Portland at 8.45 A. M. for Lewiston. Evening trains leave Portland at 5.05 P. M. for Lewiston, and at 5.10 P. M. for Brunswick, Bath and Augusta, and for Waterville on Saturday only. The mid-day trains connect for Rockland, Farmington, Phillips, Kingfield, North Anson, Skowhegan, Belfast, Dexter and Bucksport, and night trains connect at Brunswick for Lewiston, and by waiting at junction points, for Skowhegan, excepting Monday mornings, and for Belfast, Dexter, Bucksport and Bar Harbor, excepting Sunday mornings.
FOR PORTLAND, BOSTON, and WAY STATIONS: Leave St. John 8.40 A. M., 8.30 P. M.; leave Houlton, 10.30 A. M., 8.40 P. M.; leave St. Stephen 9.55 A. M., 9.45 P. M.; leave Vanceboro' 1.45 A. M., and 1.30 P. M.; leave Bar Harbor 8.15, 10.30 A. M., and 2.45 P. M.; leave Ellsworth, 9.55 A. M., 2.00 and 4.50 P. M.; leave Bucksport 5.40 A. M., 1.30 P. M.; leave Bangor 7.15 A. M., and 12.35, 7.45 P. M.; leave Dexter 7.00 A. M., and 4.45 P. M.; leave Belfast 7.25 A. M., 2.40 P. M.; leave Skowhegan 8.25 A. M., and 1.40 P. M.; leave Waterville 9.30 A. M., 2.35 and 10.00 P. M.; leave Augusta 6.20, 10.05 A. M., 3.08 and 10.55 P. M.; leave Bath 7.15, 11.05 A. M., and 4.00 P. M.; and on Saturdays only at 11.55 P. M.; leave Brunswick 7.40, 11.30 A. M., 4.35 P. M., and 12.35 A. M., (night); leave Farmington 8.20 A. M., 1.50 P. M.; leave Lewiston, (upper) 7.20 and 11.05 A. M., and 4.35 P. M.; leave Lewiston, (lower) 6.45 and 10.30 A. M., and 11.30 P. M.
The morning train from Augusta, forenoon trains from Bangor and Lewiston, connect for Rockland. Trains run between Augusta and Gardiner, Bath and Brunswick, and between Brunswick and Lewiston, at convenient hours, for time of which, as well as time of trains at stations not mentioned above, reference may be had to posters at stations and other public places, or Time Table Folders will be cheerfully furnished on application to the General Passenger Agent.
PAYSON TUCKER, General Manager.
F. E. BOOTHBY, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Ag't.

Furnaces, Ranges,
—AND—
Parlor Stoves.
Our Stock is the largest in the city, and our prices low.
Ranges, $20 to $50.
Parlor Stoves, $3.50 to $30.
If you are looking for a Furnace, either Coal or Wood, write us for circulars and prices.
PLUMBING and STEAM HEATING A SPECIALTY.
J. H. COGAN & CO.,
171 Water St., - Augusta, Me.
52tf

AGENTS WANTED at a Good Salary
To take orders for our trees and a full line of nursery stock. Only those over 25 years of age, who can furnish good references, need apply. We give employment the year round, and pay the expenses. Nurseries at Geneva, N. Y.
Address, with stamp,
HOMER N. CHASE & CO., Buckfield, Me.
8t16

THER | MOMETERS. LARGEST STOCK for weather and for dairy uses, and LOWEST PRICES at Partridge's Drug Store, under GRANITE HALL, opposite Post Office Building.

Poetry.

Ben Hazzard's Guests.

Ben Hazzard's hut was smoky and cold,
Ben Hazzard, half-blind, was black and old,
And he cobbled shoes for his scanty gold.
Sometimes he sighed for a larger store
Wherewith to bless the wandering poor,
For he was not wise in wordly lore;
The poor were Christ's, he knew no more.
One night a cry from the window came—
Ben Hazzard was sleepy and tired and lame—
"Ben Hazzard, open," it seemed to say,
"Give shelter and food, I humbly pray."
Ben Hazzard lifted his woolly head
To listen. "'Tis awful cold," he said,
And his old bones shook in his ragged bed,
"But the wanderer must be comforted."
"Come in, in the name of the Lord," he cried,
And he opened the door and held it wide.
A milk-white kitten was all he spied.
Ben Hazzard, amazed, stared up and down;
The stout house-doors were carefully shut,
Safe bolted were all but old Ben's hut.
"I thought that somebody called," he said,
"Some dream or other got into my head!
Come then, poor puss, and share my bed."
Then out from the storm, the wind, and the sleet,
Puss joyfully lay at old Ben's feet.
Truly it was a terrible storm,
Ben feared he should never more be warm.
But just as he began to be dozy,
And puss was purring soft and cosy,
A voice called faintly before his door,
"Ben Hazzard, Ben Hazzard, help, I implore!
Give drink, and a crust from out your store."
Out from his bed he stumbled again;
"Come in, in the name of the Lord," he said;
"With such as I have, thou shalt be fed."
Only a little black dog he saw,
Whining and shaking a broken paw.
"Well, well," he cried, "I must have dreamed;
But verily like a voice it seemed.
Poor creature," he added, with husky tone,
"Thou shalt have the whole of my marrow-bone."
He went to the cupboard and took from the shelf
The bone he had saved for his very self.
Then, after binding the broken paw,
Half dead with cold went back to his straw.
Under the ancient blue bedquilt he crept,
His conscience was white, and again he slept.
But again a voice called, both loud and clear,
"Ben Hazzard, for Christ's sweet sake come here!"
Once more he stood at the open door,
And looked abroad, as he looked before;
This time full sure 'twas a voice he heard,
But all that he saw was a storm-tossed bird.
"Come in, in the name of the Lord," he said,
Tenderly raising the drooping head,
And, tearing his tattered robe apart,
Laid the cold bird on his own warm heart.
The sunrise flashed on the snowy thatch,
As an angel lifted the wooden latch.
Ben awoke in a flood of golden light,
And knew the voice that called all night,
"Thrice happy is he that blesseth the poor,
The humblest creature that sought thy door
For Christ's sweet sake thou hast comforted."
"Nay, 'twas not much," Ben humbly said,
With a rueful shake of his old gray head.
"Who giveth all of his scanty store
In Christ's dear name, can do no more.
Behold the Master who waiteth for thee,
Saith: 'Giving to them thou hast given to Me.'"
Then, with heaven's light on his face, "Amen,
I come in the name of the Lord," said Ben.
"Frozen to death," the watchman said,
When at last he found him in his bed,
With a smile on his face so strange and bright,
He wondered what old Ben saw that night.

Our Story Teller.

A FLOWER FABLE.

BY LOUISE M. ALCOTT.

For years the kings of the meadow had been chosen from the Golden-rod family, because they were tall and strong and loved to rule. Some of them did well, others were tyrannical or careless, and all were fond of money and power, as their name showed; but the flowers never dared to propose having any one else, because this had been the custom so long.

Now there were a great many Asters of every kind and color, from the little white stars low in the grass to the stately sprays waving their purple plumes over the mossy wall that enclosed the meadow. Those growing along the roadside saw and heard what went on in the world, and were wise, energetic creatures, anxious to set things right everywhere. So they began to say to their neighbors one autumn, as the time for election drew near:

"We have had kings long enough, let us try a queen now and reform certain very important matters which are always neglected by the Golden-rods, who care only for feasting and fighting and having their own way. Let us all vote for our Violet, who grows over there in the palace and would make a wise, good queen."

At this proposal the aristocratic Cardinal Flowers were shocked, and grew red with shame; the Fringed Gentians shut their blue eyes and nearly fainted at the bold idea, and Clematis hid her face in the grass that she might not see the unfeminine creatures who dared suggest such a thing. But the late Clovers and Buttercups, being honest, simple-hearted flowers, cried, "Yes, yes, let us do it, and give the Asters a turn, as it is only fair."

And the Forefathers' Cup, which grew all over the field, added—

"We shall vote for Violet. It is time the dreadful intemperance of the bees among the wild grapes should be stopped, that snakes should no longer be allowed to charm and kill the innocent birds, that the battles of the ants should end, and more peace, order, and economy be introduced into our public affairs. The Asters are descended from the stars and so are very wise; they are also just and gentle, and we all love them. Let us try a queen, and see if we cannot make the meadow what it should be."

The Forefathers' Cups were much respected by all the plants, because they came over in the "Mayflower," were very hospitable, with their green and russet pitchers always full, and outlived the frost, like a fine old family as they were.

So when they spoke up for the Asters, no one dared say much, though the Golden-rods raged among themselves and openly laughed at such nonsense. There was great excitement, and all the flowers nodded and rustled as if a gale was blowing, as they talked the matter over and decided how they would vote. The haughty Cardinals declined to vote at all, so did the Gentians, and delicate Clematis declared that she only wanted something to cling to and obey, and never could consent to be a queen.

But the Clovers and Buttercups, the Pitcher Plant and all the Asters, voted bravely for Violet; and the Maple Tree, that stood in the middle of the field, dropped a little red leaf with a V on it, as the wind went about collecting votes, which surprised the flowers very much, as such a thing had never happened before, and all regarded the beautiful tree as their court poet, it made such lovely music high above them. Even the old, green Rock at the foot of the Maple gave a bit of its lichen for Violet, to the great wrath of the Grapevine, who kept a drinking saloon for the dissipated bees on its sunny side.

Of course the Golden-rods all voted for their handsome relative, a fine, tall plant who happened to grow near the Purple Aster under the Maple tree which was called the palace. But the other side won, and Violet was proclaimed queen with great rejoicing by all her friends and neighbors, to the great dismay of the foolish flowers who wanted the world to stand still.

"What are we coming to?" groaned the Cardinals, red with rage.

"Utter destruction," croaked the Crows, flapping away to carry the bad news elsewhere.

"We will never visit her," declared the Gentians, shaking their fringes as if the mere thought soiled them.

"Coarse, unfeminine creature to dare to rule alone! It makes me faint to look at her," sighed Clematis, peeping up all the same, full of curiosity to see how handsome Golden-rod took his down-fall.

He tossed his yellow head in scornful silence and never once looked over the tuft of ferns that grew between him and the new queen.

"It won't last long, she can't reign alone and soon will be ready to give it up. These silly things will learn a good lesson, and be glad to get me back. So I'll preserve my dignity and bide my time," he said to his friends; for he was a fine fellow, only he did not know yet what Asters could do when they had the power, and it was he who learned the lesson, as we shall see.

Every one thought that the queen's head would be turned with this sudden change, and that great festivities would be held in honor of it, so the Cardinals and Gentians half regretted their resolution not to visit the palace, since they would lose all chance of sharing in the splendor and showing their lovely robes.

But Violet lived very quietly behind the tall ferns, and was so busy attending to the affairs of her kingdom that she had no time for banquets. She asked advice of the Maple Tree and the wise old Rock, and soon began the much-needed reforms. The snakes were banished and the birds were safe. The tipsy bees were ordered to go to the Pitcher Plant and drink fresh water, for the Grapevine Hotel was shut up. The quarrels of the ants were settled without bloodshed, and the gossiping crows were forbidden to sit on the fence telling evil stories of every one. The poor were cared for, and the first feast at the palace was for certain improvident butterflies who had neglected to make their cocoons before the cold weather came. The poor gentlefolk were sent to a new home under the mullein leaves and passed a comfortable winter with other insects in like case.

Many quiet charities went on, and slowly the flowers were forced to confess that the new plan was not a failure, for the world still stood though a queen ruled. Never had the meadow been so beautiful, orderly and prosperous; even the Cardinals could not deny that, though they still turned their backs on Violet, and visited the Golden-rods more than ever.

The Asters of course were in great feather, and some of them put on airs; but most of them rejoiced quietly, and all did their best to help her Majesty rule wisely and justly, sure that in time prejudices would die away, and all agree that the new plan was a good one.

Prince Golden-rod, as they call the defeated flower, still lived in the palace and watched for Violet to fail, that he might win back his own place. But when all went well he began to think his chance was lost, and to consider what he had best do about it. He could not live so near his lovely neighbor and not admire her dignity, sweetness and wisdom; and soon he began to love her, and to wish he could share the honor and affection most of her subjects felt for her. He told his friends to come to court and be cordial; and being wordly wise, they obeyed him. This left the Cardinals and their party out in the cold, and made them very angry. They could not bear to own that they had been in the wrong, yet felt that it must come, and tried to conquer their prejudices, but found it very hard work. Clematis gave in first, for suddenly she began to climb up the Maple Tree and enjoy the light and air, instead of hiding in the grass; and when asked about this sudden start she said, bravely,—

"I couldn't live so near the queen and not long to be stronger and nobler than I was. Now I see what a large lovely world it is, and I mean to go on climbing till, like the Maple, my head is near the sky, though my roots are in the earth."

"Well, if she gives in we must," said the Gentians, who always followed the fashion, no matter what it was.

The aristocratic Cardinals still held out, but not for long, for soon something happened which made it impossible for them to refuse to go to court.

One moonlight night, as Prince Golden-rod was romantically serenading Violet on a wind harp, he heard her sigh, and hastily pulling away the screen of ferns begged to know if he could help her in any way.

"Be my friend and help me with advice, for in some things you are wiser than I," answered Violet softly. "The Maple lifts my heart up when it is heavy, but he lives so far above us I cannot trouble him with the cares of our small world. The Rock gives me courage and support, but he is very old and the short life of a flower is a trifle to him. My own sturdy sisters, who have borne the sun and dust of the roadside season after season, are very helpful, but I seem to need some nearer friend who knows the trials of this high place, and can sympathize with the splendid loneliness of a throne."

"It need not be lonely, sweet neighbor, if you will let me share it with you," cried the Prince, his face shining with love and joy as he leaned yet nearer over the green wall, "I have learned much from you and never again can be the selfish tyrant that I was. I know your trials and long to lighten them. Let me try, not as a king but consort, and together we can make our people happy, I am sure."

As he spoke, Violet's half-folded leaves began to open till he saw the golden heart below, and read there more than her lips told.

"No, be king, there is room for both upon the throne, and when love and power go hand in hand all will be well with the world."

What the Prince answered only the moon heard, and she never told, but when day dawned there was great wonder and rejoicing in the meadow, for the fern screen was down, the gold and purple flowers stood side by side, while the Maple scattered rosy leaves over them as he sung a wedding hymn, and the old Rock said, as the sunshine fell upon his gray front,—

"It is always so, only believe, work and wait, and in the fulness of time right wins, and justice, truth and love shall reign."

A Palace for Invalids.

The most superb Health Home in the World.

Possessing the Combined Attractions and Advantages of the Famous Resorts of Europe, Asia, and America.

Progressive, Liberal, and Scientific Treatment of disease in a fairylike Palace of Unequalled Splendor.

Wonderful Work accomplished in represenative homes of New England.

Tens of thousands of people go every year to Europe seeking health. The crossing of the ocean, with its storms and tempests, the inconveniences of travel, and the ernormous attending expense are no barriers whatever to those in search of health.

The wearied Ponce De Leon ceased not his wanderings in search of something to restore his waning life; the fair Floridas suggested a cure, but, alas! they failed him; the Elysian fields of the "Amazon" promised all he wanted, but they gave him disappointment; the Isle of Cuba charmed him, he tarried, but again doomed to despair, he journeyed on.

Hundred of thousands visit the springs, mountains, and various health resorts every year in search of health, while fully as many more come from the interior States to the sea to board every season, seeking nature's boon. It has been estimated that sea-bathing in the summer has done more to recuperate and cure men and women suffering with chronic diseases, than all the doctors in the country, for there is no estimation of the value of sea-baths in chronic diseases. Yet the per cent. of cures is small; not that there is less virtue in sea water than in the days of Mahallian, when he bade the raging ocean

CURE THE TROUBLED LAND,

but the inconveniences of taking baths upon the beach, the cold chills often taken during and following these baths, counteract to a great extent the good of the baths.

The thousands who go abroad to Baden-Baden, and the famous Carlsbad, and the waters of Nice, the pure and medicated rills of Switzerland, the lakes of Warsaw, the baths of Beyroot, and ancient fountains of Bagdad, all seeking health, evidence two things,—first, that our country is a country of invalids and, second, that but few of these invalids find what they are searching for.

Ribwell, when dying, said he would give a million of money for a moment of time. Almost any one would give all he possesses for his life, and almost all his possessions for his health, if through such expensive channels only these could be obtained.

In reply to the question of "What value do you put upon health?" Lord Erskine said, "It is my opinion that a man or woman is worth more to the world during three years of living if in good health than in fifty years of half invalidism; for my part, I would rather live one year enjoying good health, than ten years half sick."

"As cold as the grave, and as dark and uncertain the beyond, I would rather take my chances and go," said the celebrated Dr. Jay, "than eke out the miserable existence of the invalid that so many do." Such is evidently the feeling of most sufferers, and but for conscience, and the hope of improvement on the morrow, suicide would be a most common occurrence.

For hundreds and thousands of years men and women have been rendered helpless, or died at the end of years of suffering, with such diseases as Paralysis, Nervous Prostration, Cancer, Consumption, Scrofula, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver diseases, with as great certainty as they would had the knife pierced their vitals. During all this time the world has been full of doctors, trying to relieve, to cure; some have been relieved and occasionally one cured, but the great

ARMY OF AGES,

numbering millions and hundreds of millions, have found no relief whatever from the physician. It has ever been as it is to-day. Where one is helped hundreds get no relief whatever. You will hear every day some one saying: I have tried a number of doctors but none of them have ever done me any good. All this goes to show that there is little virtue in medicine; scarcely can one be found suffering from any chronic disease, that the name of medicine will not disgust. You will hear on every hand the expression, "I have tried all kinds of medicine; they are

NO GOOD! NO GOOD! NO GOOD!"

Is it any wonder that in this progressive age, with the cry of excelsior heard on every hand, that the progressive medical brains should break away from these old methods of treatment, that in search of health, and in the hope of giving health to others, they should concentrate the sun's rays, bottle electricity, cultivate mesmerism, develop magnetism, and wrestle with the powers of mind? Is it any wonder that the progressive brains of the nineteenth century should seek a new and shorter avenue to health and life, since the old drug systems for 4,000 years had proved

SUCH A FAILURE?

Most wonderful progress has been made during the last few years. Hygiene has been born with it multitude of blessings, and water, pure water, cold water, which for hundreds of years was looked upon as the scourge of the sick room, has proven to be the angel of comfort and life to the sick and dying. In the face of the bitterest persecutions electricity and magnetism have been discovered and proven to be among the most effective curative agents of this age. The power of concentrated sunlight and heat to cure the germs of disease and restore the prostrated, has been demonstrated in the face of fiercest opposition.

Perhaps the most distinguished progressive physician of this age, who has done more than anyone else to break away from the old drugs, poisons, and instruments of torture, and introduce in their stead, more effective, humane, kindlier, and finer methods of cure, is Dr. R. C. Flower of Boston, Mass. Should I ask the question, Who has not heard of Dr. Flower? but few in our land could say, not I. Though only a young man he has for years enjoyed the largest practice of any physician in the world. The doctor has recently consummated the great desire of his life, in the building of a great Health Palace in the heart of the City of Boston, on one of the most beautiful avenues. It is said that his Health Palace is the finest in the world, in fact the finest ever built in any world, as far as known.

Here Dr. Flower has combined every phase of treatment containing any merit whatever one could find should he visit every health resort in the world. The following description of Dr. Flower's Health Palace we take from the Washington Post of Feb. 16, and while it is strictly true, it poorly does justice to the virtue and beauty of this great enterprise of the 19th century.

On the second floor, in addition to bed chambers, are private dining-rooms and parlors. On the first floor, large parlors, reception-rooms, conservatory of flowers, office, dining-rooms, café, news stands, telegraph offices and reading rooms, and in the rear of the building professional offices. This floor beggars description. It is richly furnished and set in jewels of the purest kind. It is very grand. Everything your eyes rest upon is artistic and superb. The wood carving of the enormous arches, columns and pillars are the finest we have ever seen, and suggest the old Moorish palaces of the Orient.

The building is lighted by electricity from top to bottom, and in all the rooms and halls are electric bells. Over seventeen miles of electric wires run through the building. There are two large front stairways, three back stairways, and two elevators. The house is heated by a new process, which changes the air in every room of the building every three minutes, making and keeping each room the temperature desired, and keeping the floor of each room warmer than the ceiling.

In the large, deep half-basement is the bath department, which is evidently the most elaborate bath establishment in all the country. Here are long rows of Russian and Turkish bathrooms, electrical rooms, for all kinds of electrical treatment; hot and cold seabath rooms, sulphur-bath rooms, medicated-bath rooms, numerous shampoo rooms, spacious bathroom parlors for sitting, reclining, and sleeping: and here let me say that this entire bath department is fitted up in the same oriental splendor and beauty as is the building itself. The plunge bath, or swimming pool, in the centre of these baths, is worthy of special attention. If anything of the kind exists on this earth, I have never seen it or heard of it.

This magnificent swimming pool is filled with sea water, which comes through artesian wells from some subterranean ocean, which pours a constant stream in and a constant stream out. The decorations of the walls and ceilings of this plunge bath resemble the dazzling pictures of fairy land. On one side the spectacular view of the ocean, with its surging waves and ships arriving and departing. On the other side mountains of verdure and homes of beauty. Turn on the electric lights, and the scene

IS A TROPICAL ONE.

Far in the east the moon is seen, and the stars shine from overhead. Seemingly, various tropical creatures and animals appear, coming from their hiding-places, while down yonder grotto, which looks a mile away, pours a Niagara of water, spurting amid the lilies and the flags.

I have recently visited Dr. Flower's offices in the Flower Palace, corner Columbus Ave., and Holyoke Street. I have seen and conversed with scores of people, if not hundreds, who had come from all parts of the world, to be cured by the doctor and his associates. *I do not exaggerate when I say that they are cured, cured at the mouth of the grave, and when given up by others to die, cured in a most marvellous way.*

I found it impossible to get an interview with Dr. Flower for more than a minute for anything outside of his patients.

"Just a word, Doctor," I said; "tell me

ABOUT THIS HEALTH HOME."

"Well, sir," he said, "it has been my desire for years to build a place different from any other place in the world. A place perfect in all things, like a large, palatial home. Cheerful, beautiful, and sunshiny; where every kind of treatment of any merit can be given skillfully, kindly, and thoroughly. This is just what this health place is. There is nothing in the world like it, and, as far as I know, has never been. But I seriously trust that we may soon have many such places in our country. If there is any cure on this earth for the sick, they can find it here. Now you must excuse me," he said, "I must attend to these patients."

We made personal inquiries of a number of his patients, and prominent business men in the city. They were all loud in their praise of Dr. Flower, and were unanimous in their declarations that there was no such physician as he in the world. The following, from the Hon. J. Willard Rice, of the large paper manufacturing house of Rice, Kendall & Co., 91 Federal Street Boston, is a fair sample of what they all said. No one is better known politically or in extended business circles than Mr. Rice, one of the leading business men of New England, a gentleman of about seventy years of age. "Yes," said Mr. Rice, "I know Dr. Flower well. I have known him intimately for years. I regard him as the most wonderful physician in the world. I have never known his equal. In business he is an ideal man, and as a gentleman he has no superior, is cultured, and refined in every way."

PROF. R. F. HUMISTON,

of 413 Shawmut Ave., said: "I have known Dr. Flower for many years. I regard him the greatest living physician. I never knew such a man or such a doctor. If miracles are worked, Dr. Flower works them. I have known him make the paralytic and lame, who had been helpless all their lives, spring to their feet and walk forth in health; also dissolve and pass away great tumors in a very short time, when other physicians and hospitals had pronounced them incurable. It is my opinion," said this gray-headed professor, "that Dr. Flower is the greatest physician on this earth; he cures when others fail, and the worst cases seem to be his greatest victories."

Mrs. J. H. Grueby, of 228 West Canton St., Boston, said: "For seven years I suffered intensely from cancerous humor of the stomach, during which time I had been treated by several of the leading physicians of the city. They failed to even give me relief. During the last two years of my suffering I could not bear the weight of my clothes against my stomach, nor lie down day or night without an increase of the pain. The last regular physician who treated me, said he did not believe there was any help for me, but would advise that I consult some specialist. I decided to do so, and having often heard of Dr. R. C. Flower and his wonderful cures, I made up my mind, as the very last resort, to consult him. Imagine my surprise upon entering his office, to have him tell me my disease and troubles in detail better than I could have told him, without asking me a question. I placed myself immediately under his treatment, soon began to improve, and am to-day a healthy, well and sound woman. I have seen a great many of Dr. Flower's patients at different times, and they all tell of the same wonderful cures."

Selecting the names and addresses of a few of the Doctor's patients in different parts of New England, we started a personal investigation to see if these things were really true.

CANCEROUS TUMOR.

Mrs. J. L. Horne of Norway, Me., said: "*I had a very large internal tumor—had it removed with a knife, but it soon returned more malignant than ever,* and finally pronounced cancerous tumor, and that there was no help for it. I had the best physician of this city and Portland attend me until my case was decided incurable. In my despair I went to Dr. Flower of Boston, and, to be brief, I would say he entirely removed the tumor without the use of the knife, in less than eight months and without pain. This was over four years ago, and I have been in the best of health ever since. I regard Dr. Flower as the most wonderful and greatest physician of the world. I do not believe there ever was such a man; I know dozens of his patients who think of him as I do." Mrs. Horne is a very prominent lady of about fifty years of age, her husband being one of the leading business men of the State.

MISS EMMA SMITH,

of Norway, Me., a prominent society woman, of one of the leading families of the State, said: "I was treated for a large fungus growth and dropsy. I was so large that I could scarcely get up or down, or hold my weight up. *My case was pronounced hopeless, and I expected to die any day.* It was with great difficulty I was taken to see Dr. Flower. He took my case, treated me eight months, and cured me entirely; this was about four years ago. I have been in excellent health ever since. I do not think there was ever such a doctor in the world as he is. Many of his cures are like miracles; he shows his greatest power when all others fail."

Mrs. Edwin Wallace, Rochester, N. H., said: "I was treated some years ago,

FOR DIABETES AND PARALYSIS.

It was wonderful what Dr. Flower did for me; he saved my life. We regard him as a most wonderful doctor and a perfect gentleman. I know of a number of cures, almost miracles, performed by Dr. Flower; a lady friend of mine in Maine, was cured by Dr. Flower of malignant cancerous tumor, after she had been given up as incurable by the leading medical lights of the east." Mrs. Wallace is one of the most prominent women of New Hampshire, and wife of one of the largest manufacturers in the east.

X. E. Mills, of Milford, N. H., a prominent and elderly citizen of the place. He said: "Ever since my army life I suffered intensely with my stomach; doctors had doctored me for everything they could think of, but all gave me up by saying 'We can't tell what the trouble is'; during all this time I grew worse and worse; in fact, my misery became so great that every moment of my life was one of mortal agony; the cold perspiration of suffering stood in beads over me nearly all the time. In my distress and despair, suffering almost death, but unable to die, I went to see Dr. R. C. Flower, of Boston (this was six years ago). No sooner had I entered Dr. Flower's presence than he told me that I had swallowed an animal, or some kind of a water creature found in Southern swamps. 'Did you ever drink from the filthy swamps in the South?' he asked. 'Yes, for a time in the army; that was all I had to drink.' 'And from that time,' he said, 'you have suffered, getting worse and worse as the animal has grown.' Dr. Flower took my case. In a little while he killed the animal and passed it in pieces from the bowels. My troubles began immediately to disappear. It has been nearly six years since Dr. Flower cured me of this awful trouble, and gave me back to my family, a happy man. I believe Dr. Flower is the one great medical wonder of this age."

Mrs. Hiram C. Bond, wife of the large shoe manufacturer of Haverhill, Mass., said: "Six years ago I was most successfully treated and cured by Dr. R. C. Flower of Boston, of

VERY SERIOUS CANCEROUS TROUBLES,

after treating with the leading physicians of Haverhill and Boston, also the Boston hospitals, and by all pronounced incurable. Dr. Flower is a most wonderful man. How he cures people the way he does, and restores to health the dying I cannot tell, but he does it."

Silas C. Mott, a prominent business man of Provincetown, said: "Four years ago I was in wretched health, could hardly walk across my room, or bear my weight upon my feet for twenty minutes at a time.

BESIDES MY PARALYSIS, MY HEALTH WAS WRECKED.

I could not eat anything without great distress, and had no strength or endurance whatever. My family physician advised me to go and see Dr. R. C. Flower, of Boston, as he regarded him the greatest physician for chronic diseases in the world. As a last resort I went. Well, to be brief, Dr. Flower in a few months worked in me a marvellous cure; I could eat everything, attend to my business as I never did before; to-day I am a happy man. Furthermore," continued Mr. Mott, "Dr. Flower doctored my daughter for a swelled or enlarged knee. She had been under the treatment of other doctors for months, growing worse all the time. I took her to the Massachusetts Hospital in Boston. They advised an operation, saying they could not find out the difficulty without cutting into the knee; this I refused to allow. They then did her knee up in splints; the pressure of the splints made the knee worse, and in this helpless condition I took her to Dr. Flower. He ordered the splints taken off, and in a little while cured the knee permanently;" and as the grateful man wiped the tears from his eyes, he said, "We owe all to Dr. Flower."

Mrs. H. P. Hughes, of Provincetown, wife of Capt. H. P. Hughes, an old and prominent family of the Cape, said: "Dr. R. C. Flower treated and cured my husband of a terrible disease, which had followed him since his army days. Being in poor health myself, from female and other diseases (after seeing what he had done for my husband), though given up as incurable by other physicians, I consulted Dr. Flower myself. His examination of my case satisfied me for the first time that I had found a doctor who understood my troubles. I placed myself under Dr. Flower's care, and in a few months was cured, both to my own surprise and the surprise of all who knew me. We have both enjoyed wonderful health since treating with Dr. Flower. As a physician, we regard him a wonder, as a man, a most elegant gentleman."

Mrs. O. Ware, a well to-do farmer's wife, living three miles from Hudson, Mass., stated that she was treated by Dr. R. C. Flower, a few years ago, for large tumor in the bowels; that it had, shortly before going to the doctor, developed a cancerous phase; that she had been a great sufferer, and was scarcely able to go up and down stairs; that she had doctored for years without any relief; that the last physician, before she consulted Dr. Flower, said that there was no cure for her, and that she would be foolish to try again.

As a last resort, she went to see Dr. Flower. He took the case, and in a few months' time

ENTIRELY REMOVED THE TUMOR;

that she has been perfectly well ever since, and can do as much work as any woman; never felt better in her life.

Theodore Harrington, a large manufacturer of Southbridge, Mass., stated that about a year ago, all broken down in health, as a last resort he had consulted Dr. Flower; that for six years previous he had been a sufferer from

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM

and neuralgia, and for the last two years a great sufferer, unable to dress himself, and scarcely able to move; that he had fallen off in flesh to almost a skeleton; that latterly a serious stomach trouble had developed; that he was believed by all to be at his journey's end; that he had been doctored by all the leading physicians around there and given up as incurable; that upon entering Dr. Flower's office, to his surprise, the doctor told him his trouble in detail, without asking a question, better than he could have told the doctor; then he placed himself immediately under the doctor's care, and to his great surprise began to improve rapidly, and that he was now in a vigorous, healthy condition; that he had gained as much as three pounds in one week; that he regarded Dr. Flower as the most wonderful physician in the world.

In fact, there is no limit to the work Dr. Flower does; to the number of sick he cures, and dying he saves. He is an unpretentious man, of between thirty-five and forty years of age, highly educated, easy in his manner, and an entertaining conversationalist. He is intensely interested in his work, and loves his practice as he does his life. It seems to me that Dr. Flower has been raised up by heaven to cure the sick. The wonderful power he possesses in diagnosing disease many believe to be a Divine gift. In the recent completement of his new Health Palace, which is unquestionably the finest on the earth, every kind of treatment is to be found, given in the most gentle, skilful, and scientific manner.

The doctor's charges vary according to the disease and the requirement. I have abundant evidence that he is very considerate to the poor.

The rates I understand, in his health palace for treatment, board, care, and attention, range per month from one hundred and thirty to eight hundred dollars, and this includes every comfort, every attention, and luxury known. The *Spectator* Publishing Co. of Boston, offer for a few weeks, free of charge, to any one sending a two cent stamp for postage, a new publication descriptive of Dr. Flower, his work and health home. It is a work which should be in the hands of every one.

In his great work Dr. Flower is ably aided by his efficient brother Dr. A. H. Flower, Dr. W. O. Jones, and others, who devote their exclusive time to the services of the sick. In this the most of all philanthropic works, Dr. Flower will have the prayers and good wishes of all.

A Sketch for All Mothers With Boys, and a Sermonette for All Boys With Mothers.

Here from the *Wisconsin*, a paper published at Milwaukee, is a piece of plain reading for those who have the care of boys:

Mrs. Hardlowe and Mrs. Grant sat sewing. The placid face of Mrs. Hardlowe was as serene as usual, but Mrs. Grant seemed troubled and perplexed; suddenly she spoke:

"Mrs. Hardlowe, what shall I do with my boy Will? It is the greatest torment of my life—the way he reads dime novels. I have burned two this morning, and all I can say, he does get them some way."

"Perhaps there is a better way to deal with it."

"I should like to find it if there is. I heard Mrs. Ward say that her Henry had never read a dime novel. How I wish I could say the same."

"Oh! my Fred has."

"Why! How is that? I am surprised."

"Yes, and I read it with him. I found he was reading them on the sly. I said to him one morning: 'Fred, when I made your bed this morning I found a book under your mattress. You must have been reading after you went to bed.'

"'Yes, ma'am, I was,' he replied.

"'Well don't do that,' I said. 'It isn't good for you. I finished my book last night, and why can't we read this together? We have read so many other books, you know.'

"'Yes, mother, but I don't think you would care about this one.'

"'Oh! never mind about that—if you care about it of course I will.'

"When evening came I said, 'Now, Fred, let us have that book.'"

He brought it very reluctantly.

"'Now,' I said, 'sit down by me, and as it is a stormy night we will have a good chance to get all the good we can out of it.'

"I took the book and read; when I came to where the Indians were carrying off the beautiful, lovely, delicate girl, and the boy of 16 was performing unheard-of feats in an effort to rescue her, I looked up and saw Fred's face red as fire, his eyes dilated, and his whole frame quivering with excitement.

"I kept on until the girl was secreted in a cave and the boy was carrying food to her and killing snakes, Indians, etc., to show his valor and true love for her.

"Fred laid his head in my lap and sobbed and cried.

"When I had finished he jumped up and said: 'That's a jolly book! If ever I have a girl I'll do just that much for her.'

"'Well, Fred,' I said, 'let us see which is the jolly part?'

"'Oh, the whole thing; a boy would feel so big to do that for a girl. I just hate Indians.'

"'Well, now,' I said. 'We'll take each part and talk about it;' and I dissected the whole story and showed him how such things could not be done; how what had created so much emotion in his own breast was impossible.

"'How the girl must necessarily have starved or died from fright if left alone the time described, and how senseless it was to believe for a moment that a boy of 16 could hold out against so many Indians!

"I tried to talk very carefully, and in no way to combat or ridicule any idea. Then I asked him if he could think of any good the book had done him, and tried to make him see that if he could not he must admit that exciting the emotions to such an extent over impossible wrongs was very much like taking alcohol to gain strength. Ten o'clock came, and Fred went to bed. In about a week Fred was in the yard, when a boy came along and said: 'Fred, I have'—and held up three fingers. Fred replied: 'I don't care if you have. My mother and I are reading "Arthur Bonnicastle," and I like it better than those things. Your blood-and-thunder stories couldn't be true, anyway.

Mrs. Grant was very thoughtful, but finally said: "Your way is a better one. I'll try to be more patient with my boy."

The popularity of Peter Piper's celebrated peck of pickled peppers will probably never wane as a snare to catch the tongue that would fain be agile; but that test has formidable rivals. The following short sentences, as their authors maintain, do wonders in baffling the ordinary power of speech:

Gaze on the gay gray brigade.
The sea ceaseth, and it sufficeth us.
Say, should such a shapely sash shabby stitches show?
Strange strategic statistics.
Give Grimes Jim's gilt gig whip.
Sarah in a shawl shoveled soft snow softly.
She sells sea shells.

Young Folks' Column.

THE ELDER BROTHER. *Dear Boys and Girls:* I am a young chap of seventeen summers, and as I notice most of you are younger, will you let me assume the role of "elder brother," and fancy I am committee man, addressing a few remarks at the close of a visit at school. Will follow in the footprints of my predecessors by giving you free, "without money or price," a little of the cheapest commodity of the nineteenth century, that is, advice. You are now passing through the most important epoch of your whole life, since you are unconsciously framing and moulding your mental, as well as physical, stature, by which you will be measured and sized up in after years. It stands you well in hand, then, as architects of your own character, to see to it that the structure you are building is perfect in every detail; that every joist, plank, timber and brace shall exactly fit the place for which it is designed. It is very natural for young people of your age to be asking, "What am I going to make of myself? what am I going to do in life?"

Now, I think the thing we all most desire is to succeed; to be successful in whatever we may undertake to do. This desire for success is universal among all people of all nations, and of all ages. You notice it in the strippling trying to make a success of his first kite or water wheel, his first sailboat or squirrel trap, and as he grows to manhood, his desire to achieve fame or amass wealth.

But it is often difficult to determine what profession or occupation to embark in; to analyze our feelings and decide upon what calling we are best qualified for and adapted to. The time has been in this country, and not far distant, when the Jack-at-all-trades, the man who could turn his hand at anything, was undoubtedly the most successful. But that period has passed, and it is now, I think, pretty generally conceded by the thinking men of our nation, that to make a success of any branch of business, a man must give his whole time and attention to that one thing, and labor at it with unflinching energy. In a word, he must become a specialist.

To any and all who are so undecided what to take hold of, I would say: Strive if possible to find out what comes most natural to you. God and nature never designed anything to be otherwise than natural. Ask yourself, when alone, hard, knotty questions in regard to what kind of work you like to do best, and when once you have settled on something, stick to it with a tenacity that knows no letting up. Should you fancy your forte to be teaching, that you can rightly govern and instruct, let that be your life work. If you are at home with the use of tools, and are "always tinkering," make a carpenter of yourself. If you like to be around machinery, watching ponderous machines and powerful engines making man's work lighter; if you are interested in cog wheels, pullies and shafting, why, learn to become a machinist. If you like an easy, indolent life, are a good talker, and can keep a sober face while administering brownbread pills, commence at once the study of medicine.

It makes little or no difference what you engage in, if you are contented and happy with your work. "There's always room at the top" in any profession. Ben Franklin was once a "printer's devil;" Daniel Webster, a farmer's boy; Abraham Lincoln, a rail splitter; while James A. Garfield was at one time in his life a "hand" on a canal boat.

In conclusion, bear in mind that a steadfast purpose, cheerful heart and willing hands are the three great essentials to a successful business life, and above all, that this life at best is but the training of our minds for a more perfect life to come.

Monmouth. ELDER BROTHER.

Dear Boys and Girls: My winter term of school has been keeping eight weeks, and will keep four weeks longer. Mr. Orren Fuller of Searsmont, teaches; we like him very much. As I was looking over some old papers recently, I came across a riddle. As there was no answer given, and I could not guess it, I will send it to the *Farmer*, in hopes that some one will send the answer. It reads as follows:

It is as high as all the stars,
No well was ever dug so low,
It is in age five thousand years,
It was not made an hour ago.
It is as wet as water is,
No red-hot iron e'er was dryer;
As dark as night, as cold as ice,
Shines like the sun, and burns like fire.
No soul, no body to consume,
No fox more cunning, dunce more dull,
'Tis not on earth, 'tis in this room,
Hard as stone and soft as wool.
'Tis of a color, but of snow,
Outside and inside black as ink,
All red, all green, all yellow, blue,
This moment you upon it think.
In every noise it strikes your ear,
'Twill soon expire, it will ne'er decay,
It always in the light appears,
And yet 'twas never seen by day.
Than the whole earth it larger is,
Than a small pin's point it is less;
I'll tell you ten times what it is,
And after all you shall not guess.
'Tis in your mouth, 'twas never nigh,
Where'er you look you see it still,
'Twill make you laugh, 'twill make you cry,
You feel it plain, touch what you will.

North Appleton. DAISY E. WHITNEY.

Dear Editor: I thought I would write for the *Farmer*; my father has taken it over thirty years. I had for Christmas a pair of overshoes, a Christmas card, a book, a box of stationery, and a bottle of cologne. I have five sisters and four brothers. I had another little brother, but he died seven years ago. Our school is done now; we had a nice teacher, her name is Abbie Carr. I had for studies, reading, spelling, writing, grammar, arithmetic and physiology. My father keeps two horses, two colts, three calves and two cows. The horses' names are Brown Bess and Black Bess, and the colts' names are Maxcy and Lady Claremont. I think that the word Jesus occurs 884 times in the New Testament. How many letters are there in the bible? I think the answer to Anna Phillips' riddle is Milwaukee. Will Etta West please add my name to her list. I would like to correspond with any of the little girls who read the *Farmer*. I will send an edging pattern, and think it is very pretty: Cast on 8 stitches. 1st row—Knit 2, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow. Second row—Knit 2, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 2. Knit five rows plain. Eighth row—Bind off three, knit the rest plain. Repeat from first row. ISABELLE H. WOOD.

No. Palermo.

UNDER THE SEA. Way, way down under the sea lived a beautiful mermaid. She had lovely golden tresses, exquisite blue eyes and superb red lips, and the loveliest tail that a beautiful red lobster had ever seen. This lovely red lobster, whose name was Lobby Whiskers, had fallen deeply in love with this lovely mermaid. They used to go and sit arm in arm on the Atlantic cable which Cyrus laid. One afternoon, as they were sitting alone, listening to the messages that were sent from America and Europe, Lobby Whiskers remarked:

"Hear that?"

The mermaid remarked, "No; what was it?"

Lobby said, "A young man just asked a young lady to marry him. I do the same with you."

The mermaid said: "Well, what did the lady reply?"

"She said, yes."

"Well," replied the mermaid, "as long as the lady said yes, I will say the same."

So the lobster and the mermaid went immediately to Parson Sharks, to be married. Shortly after this event, Miss Mermaid got mad at Lobby Whiskers on a very slight cause, and swallowed him.

Moral: Never marry a man till you are sure you love him. KENNY BECK.

Waterville.

Dear Editor: I am a little girl 11 years old. For pets I have two dolls; their names are Sadie and Flossy. I have two brothers, their names are Biddie and Everett. I can make beds, wash dishes and sweep. Mother is sick, and I am doing the work. This is my first attempt to write. Will send a riddle:

Fruit of Ireland,
Flower of Spain,
Met together
In a shower of rain;
Put for a bay,
Tied up with a string,
Tell me this riddle
And I'll give you a ring.

Chester. GRACIE E. BEATHEN.

Dear Boys and Girls: I am a little girl 13 years old; my father lives on a farm in Aroostook county, in the town of Caribou. We have an organ, and I can play some. I do not go to school this winter. I have two sisters; their names are Cora and Pearl. I have a little cousin, her name is Allie M. Reynolds, and she was going to write for the *Farmer*, so I thought I would write. My little sister Pearl has a cat she calls Minnie. I wish Etta West would add my name to her temperance list. For how many times Jesus occurs in the New Testament, I guess 554 times.

Caribou. ADDIE R. REYNOLDS.

Mr. Editor: I am a little boy 7 years old. I live on a large farm. My father and grandfather have been logging this winter. I have a nice dog, his name is Watch. I went to school this winter. My teacher's name is Denison Parmenter; he is a fine teacher. I have two little sisters; their names are Maud Etha and Blanche Myrtle. I think the answer to Anna M. Phillips' riddle is Milwaukee.

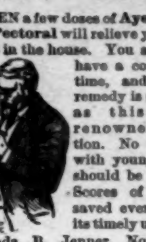
Cooper. RALPH D. HOWE.

Dear Mr. Editor: This has been a very warm winter here in New Jersey. No chance to skate till last week, when ice formed on the lake about three inches in thickness. People filled their ice houses with that, thinking it might be their last chance for the winter. It is very warm now, and the ice is rapidly disappearing. We have delightful winters here, with very little snow and no mud. Spring will soon be here, and we shall hear the familiar voice of "Bob White" in field and wood.

Hammonton, N. J. FANNIE V. FRENCH.

A little friend of ours was recently taken to the barber's shop to have his hair cut for the first time. As the barber cut and clipped, the little fellow seemed to become considerably alarmed, for he suddenly said, in anxious tones, "You'll leave enough to grow, won't you, mister?"

WHY COUGH,



WHEN a few doses of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will relieve you? Try it. Keep it in the house. You are liable to have a cough at any time, and no other remedy is so effective as this world-renowned preparation. No household, with young children, should be without it. Scores of lives are saved every year by its timely use.

Amanda B. Jenner, Northampton, Mass., writes: "Common gratitude impels me to acknowledge the great benefits I have derived for my children from the use of Ayer's most excellent Cherry Pectoral. I had lost two dear children from croup and consumption, and had the greatest fear of losing my only remaining daughter and son, as they were delicate. Happily, I find that by giving them Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, on the first symptoms of throat or lung trouble, they are relieved from danger, and are becoming robust, healthy children."

"In the winter of 1885 I took a bad cold which, in spite of every known remedy, grew worse, so that the family physician considered me incurable, supposing me to be in consumption. As a last resort I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and, in a short time, the cure was complete. Since then I have never been without this medicine. I am fifty years of age, weigh over 180 pounds, and attribute my good health to the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."—G. W. Youker, Salem, N. J.

"Last winter I contracted a severe cold, which by repeated exposure, became quite obstinate. I was much troubled with hoarseness and bronchial irritation. After trying various medicines, without relief, I at last purchased a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. On taking this medicine, my cough ceased almost immediately, and I have been well ever since."—Rev. Thos. B. Russell, Secretary Holston Conference and P. E. of the Greenville District, M. E. C., Jonesboro, Tenn.

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Miss Mary Etta Leighton, a daughter (16 yrs. old) of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison G. Leighton, 16 Bickford Court, Lynn, CURED by Lougee's Vitalizing Compound of a deep seated Scrofulous Humor, with discharging eruptions, which had baffled eight physicians and the combined forces of two prominent hospitals. Perfectly cured and without a blemish. *Sworn to before CALVIN B. TUTTLE, Justice of the Peace.*
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SICK
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HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head
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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.
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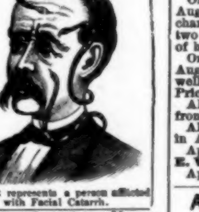

This cut represents a person afflicted with Facial Catarrh.

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1y8

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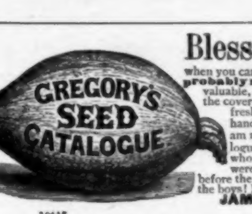

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10t15

THE OLDEST & BEST BLOOD PURIFIER
DEAR SIR:—For a number of years I have been afflicted with dyspepsia, and have suffered a great deal. I commenced to take The True "L. F." Atwood Medicine, and found immediate relief, and now consider myself cured. My son was taken sick with a distressing pain in the head. He seemed to lose his appetite, and grew weak, losing a great deal of flesh. He consulted two physicians, and they called it catarrh, and prescribed for it, but did him no good. At last I happened to think of the True "L. F." Atwood Bitters, and procured a bottle immediately. He commenced taking it, and found relief at once, and is now well, and has gone to his work. I am convinced, beyond a doubt, that, if the people who are suffering from any derangement of the stomach or liver would try it, they would save themselves from many sick days, and from large doctors' bills.
WILTON, ME. MRS. J. A. JONES.

SENSIBLE LOW-COST HOUSES.—HOW TO BUILD THEM. Our new ATLAS, entitled, "SENSIBLE LOW-COST HOUSES—HOW TO BUILD THEM," Now ready. This contains plans, illustrations, and complete descriptions of 56 New, Beautiful, and Cheap Country Houses, costing from $800 to $7500. Shows how you can build a $2000 house for $1750, and how to make them handsome, convenient, healthy, light, cool, and airy in summer, warm and cheaply heated in winter. Tells intending builders of homes what to do, and warns them what not to do. Describes houses adapted to all climates. $1.00 by mail. NATIONAL ARCHITECT'S UNION, 927 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
4t18

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February 1889.
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of MARTHA P. BOYNTON, late of Monmouth, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. S. WEBSTER, Judge.
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 17*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1889.
A PETITION having been presented for the appointment of CHARLES E. CATES, Administrator, with will annexed, on the estate of MARY O. FOSTER, late of Vassalboro, deceased:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. H. S. WEBSTER, Judge.
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 17*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscribers have been duly appointed Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN BARROWS, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and have undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to
SAMUEL TITCOMB,
LENDALL TITCOMB.
Feb. 25, 1889. 17*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of March, 1889.
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of MARY T. ROWE, late of Belgrade, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. S. WEBSTER, Judge.
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 19*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of March 1889.
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of DANIEL PEASE, JR., late of Manchester, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. S. WEBSTER, Judge.
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 19*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of March, 1889.
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of RELEAF BAMFORD, late of Fayette, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. S. WEBSTER, Judge.
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 19*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of March, 1889.
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of JOHN WOODMAN, late of Readfield, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. S. WEBSTER, Judge.
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 19*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the second Monday of March, 1889.
ELIZABETH CLARK, widow of WM. H. CLARK, late of Vassalboro', in said county, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
H. S. WEBSTER, Judge.
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 19*

KENNEBEC COUNTY ....In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of March, 1889.
GEORGE R. PALMER, Executor of the last will and testament of LEVI B. DOE, late of Vassalboro', in said county, deceased, having presented his final account as Executor of said will for allowance:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. H. S. WEBSTER, Judge.
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 19*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of March, 1889.
MARGARET D. SLATER, Administratrix on the estate of JOHN G. SLATER, late of China, in said county, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz: The homestead farm of said Slater, situated in China.
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the second Monday of April next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
H. S. WEBSTER, Judge.
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 19*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1889.
WM. H. LIBBY, Administrator on the Estate of ELIZA J. GATCHELL, late of Augusta, in said county deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz: The house and lot of the late ELIZA J. GATCHELL, situated in said Augusta:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be allowed.
H. S. WEBSTER, Judge.
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 17*

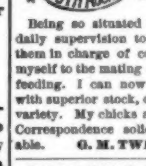
KENNEBEC COUNTY ...In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1889.
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament and codicil of SAMUEL HUTCHINS, late of Augusta in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. S. WEBSTER, Judge.
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 17*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1889.
On petition of JOHN FAIRBANKS and others, that the decree of adoption and change of name of Maude Iva Tibbetts, a minor child of Jonas Tibbetts and Eva Tibbetts of Readfield, may be reversed and annulled:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
H. S. WEBSTER, Judge.
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 17*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1889.
A PETITION having been presented for annulling the decree appointing JAMES CAIN, Guardian of MARY E. CAIN, and for the appointment of another person to that trust:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
H. S. WEBSTER, Judge.
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 17*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1889.
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of AUGUSTA C. WHITTEN, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased. H. S. WEBSTER, Judge.
Attest: HOWARD OWEN, Register. 17*

1878. 1888.



Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, White Leghorns, —AND— Pekin Ducks.
Being so situated that it is impossible to give daily supervision to my poultry, I have placed them in charge of competent breeders, attending myself to the mating and method of breeding and feeding. I can now supply farmers or breeders with superior stock, either old or young, of either variety. My chicks are this year large and fine. Correspondence solicited. Prices always reasonable.
G. M. TWITCHELL, Fairfield, Me.

POULTRY FOOD!

Trade Mark.
Hollis' Canned Meat for Poultry.
Will make hens lay!
Will make chickens grow!
AND GOOD FOR
Moulting Fowls.
This food is strictly fresh meat, carefully cooked, ground fine, seasoned and hermetically sealed in tin cans. Being ground fine, it can be readily mixed with soft food and fed so as to give each fowl an equal share. Price 30 cts. per can; $3 per doz. Address HOLLIS DRESSED MEAT & WOOL CO., 20 North St., Boston, Mass. *Mention this paper.* 1y24

CALL FOR RED STAR DESICCATED FISH
AND THE
PERFECT POULTRY INVIGORATOR
The Great Egg Producers.
Ground Oyster Shells, Beef Scraps, Bone Meal, Cracked Bone, etc., etc. Send for circulars. Free to all. Use our Red Star Fertilizer on your crops. High-grade Goods a specialty. Made by
THE Le PAGE CO.
Successors to the DOLE FERTILIZER COMPANY,
No. 50 Central St., Boston.
26t11

FOR SALE.
One 65 acre farm, 4 miles from Kennebec bridge, in Augusta; young orchard, well watered and wooded, good buildings and excellent land. Price $2000.
One 65 acre farm, 3½ miles from Kennebec bridge, in Augusta; good land, good buildings, well watered, &c. Price $1700.
One 60 acre farm, 4 miles from Kennebec bridge in Augusta, fine place. Price $1600.
One 140 acre farm in Vassalboro, 9 miles from Augusta; splendid land, sugar orchard, apple orchard of engrafted fruit, well watered and wooded, two sets of buildings in excellent repair; cuts 56 tons of hay. Price $4000.
One 275 acre place in Somerville, 15 miles from Augusta; good land, large lot of wood and timber, well watered, two sets of buildings in fair repair. Price $1400.
Also a number of other places varying in price from $500 to $4000.
Also a large number of houses and lots of land in Augusta, varying in price from $400 to $4000.
Apply to
E. W. WHITEHOUSE, Atty., P. O. Box 28, Augusta, Me.
April 27, 1887. 24tf

AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK,
ORGANIZED IN 1848.
Assets, Feb. 1, 1889, $5,190,758.95.
Surplus, $321,678.17.
TRUSTEES—Wm. S. Badger, Thomas Lambard, Artemas Libbey, Samuel Titcomb, J. H. Manley.
Deposits received and placed on interest the first day of every month.
Interest paid or credited in account on the first Wednesday of February and August.
Deposits are exempt by law from all taxes, and accounts are strictly confidential.
Especial privileges afforded to Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, married women and minors. 49tf WM. R. SMITH, Treasurer.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.
THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS
Has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with Self-adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.
13t51

FISTULA treated without the use of the knife or detention from business, also all other diseases of the Rectum. Cure guaranteed. WM. READ (M. D. Harvard 1842), and ROBERT M. READ (M. D. Harvard 1876), Evans House, No. 175 Tremont Street, Boston. References given. Consultation free. Send for pamphlet. Office hours, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. (Sunday and holidays excepted.) 1y14
PILES

I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.
26t4

Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China PIGS, Fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, Sheep and Poultry, bred and for sale by W. GIBBONS & CO., West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for circular and price list. 1y26

Pure POLAND CHINA SWINE, bred and for sale by RUFUS PRINCE, So. Turner, Me. 15tf

$65 A MONTH AND BOARD PAID, or highest commission and 30 DAYS' CREDIT to Agents on our New Book. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 720 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. 8t51

PATENTS Secured for inventors. Terms moderate. Information free. ACKER & MORSELL, Washington, D.C.

U. S. COLD COUGH CURE, the safe, reliable medicine for colds, Bronchitis and Consumption. Prepared and sold by CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE, Chemist, under Granite Hall.

ROSE JARS Dried Flowers & Pot Pourri for filling them. Sachet Powders and Nice Cologne at PARTRIDGE'S Drug Store, under GRANITE HALL.

THE MAINE FARMER,
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, BY
BADGER & MANLEY.
OFFICE: WILLIAMS BLOCK, WATER STREET,
Within two doors of the Bridge.
TERMS: $2 Per Annum, in Advance.
FREE OF POSTAGE.
IF NOT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR, $2.50 WILL BE CHARGED.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
For one inch space, $2.50 for three insertions, and seventy-two cents for each subsequent insertion. Special Notices, $1.50 per inch for each insertion. All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.
TRAVELING AGENTS.
C. S. AYER, J. W. KELLOGG, F. W. ORR.

Maine Farmer.

Treat the hired help kindly and address them pleasantly. If corrections are called for or if censure is to be administered, the effect will be far more potent when done without anger or harshness.

Nathan Dane of Kennebunk is disposing of his entire stock of Hereford cattle. Thus another herd of this breed of stock is to be broken up to be replaced by dairy cattle. Mr. Dane will stock up with Holsteins.

The Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture at its last meeting voted to offer a prize of $150 for a Percheron stallion and four of his get, to be owned in Massachusetts and to be contested for at the horse show, which is to be held in Mechanics' building the week of April 22. This shows the interest felt in this class of horses by those familiar with the situation.

A hearing before a committee of the Connecticut legislature in aid of an appropriation for the Storrs' Agricultural School, brought together representatives from every Grange but one in the State. That's what organization will do. When farmers pull together like that they will be listened to. Possibly our State Grange might do something more potent in its influence in aid of agricultural measures than passing resolutions, if it should try.

The advantage of even a professional man knowing something of the common things around us is illustrated in the case of a clergyman who, having learned much of the care and treatment of the horse in his earlier years while working on a farm, in later life while driving on the road was able to replace in a proper manner a shoe cast by the horse. A blacksmith hearing of the fact, hired a pew in his church saying that "he wanted to hear a man preach who knew something."

The trustees of the New England Agricultural Society met in Ploughman Hall, Boston, Tuesday morning, March 12, in obedience to the call of the secretary to arrange the premium list and other matters pertaining to the annual fair to be held in connection with the Worcester Society, at Worcester, Sept. 3, 4, 5, and 6, 1889. No important changes were made in the list of premiums save that those for sheep were slightly increased, and the regulations will remain essentially the same as in years past.

A tax bill is now before the New York legislature designed to exempt farmers and other real estate holders from taxation to the amount of the mortgages on such real estate, and to require the mortgagee to pay it instead. Such a law would be a great relief to mortgaged farms and would carry only justice in its provisions. The committee on taxation at the State Grange has called attention to this matter several times, but such a report is without effect unless backed by effort. Does that body mean anything by its work?

John Boyd, who is a prominent breeder of Jerseys, said at a dairy convention at Mount Carroll, Ill.: "One hundred quarts of Jersey cream will make just the same number of pounds of butter as one hundred quarts of cream from Holstein milk, provided it is raised under the same conditions." According to Mr. Boyd, then, the cream of the little channel islanders is no richer than the cream from Holsteins or any other breed, but their virtue lies in the fact that they give more cream than other breeds.

If the careless, indifferent farmer entertains the idea for a moment that in order to secure better results with his stock he has only to exchange them for the better breeds, he is wildly mistaken. It is only through better care and closer attention that better results are secured with any stock whatever. Where that better care is given the improved stock will do far better for the owner. If, however, neglect must prevail, then scrub stock is just as good to lose money on as anything. Good care with good stock is what is wanted.

Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Part 1, for the year 1888, have been received through the compliments of Robert Manning, Secretary. It is a well filled pamphlet of over two hundred pages, and is chiefly made up of business transactions of the society with verbatim reports of the lectures and discussions given at the regular weekly winter meetings of the Society. The lectures are by many of the best authorities in the country, and constitute a series of great value to any one interested in plant life and the science involved in plant growth.

State College Farming.

We hear it stated that there is a movement in contemplation on the part of the trustees of the State College to turn the farm entire over to the Experiment Station. There can be no valid objections of course to the transfer, provided the mission of the farm as an appliance to the educational work of the institution is not disadvantageously affected thereby, and provided further that the work of the farm can be adopted as the legitimate work of the station. It seems to us that this course is entirely impracticable without complications that will be detrimental to the highest interests of the institution, and to the scope of educational work laid out and now being so successfully carried on.

The department of agriculture at the institution is supposed by the people of the State to maintain a place in the educational courses arranged by the management second to no other, either in its importance or in its equipments, for carrying on work of the highest order. This of course contemplates farming as one of the appliances. This is understood by all to be what the farm is attached to the institution for. The course in civil engineering includes its field work, and as much importance is attached to that as to any part of the course. The course in mechanics has its shop work. The course in analytical chemistry is equipped with its expensive laboratory, and the classes in this department are given their regular work. The military instruction includes field drill and rifle practice. In like manner and for the same purpose, the course in agriculture has its farm and stock. True, the full measure of this work has been interrupted for a time, but with no intention of a modification of the established system.

This farming, then, is an important part of the course in agriculture, and cannot be discontinued any more than the laboratory work in the department of chemistry, without crippling and dwarfing to a damaging extent the agricultural features and the agricultural prestige of the institution. If the institution has a right to exist, and as surely as it has been upheld by the people of the State, more than anything else, it has been because of the agricultural education connected with it. This is the strongest pillar of its support to-day. This was expressly so stated and loudly maintained by the college committee at its visit to Orono last winter, and the opinion was freely expressed by them that if this feature was stricken off not a dollar in its aid could be secured from the legislature. Then farming must be maintained as one of the appliances to agricultural education there carried on.

Can this farming be transferred to the experimental department? *Farming is not experimentation.* Neither is *experimental work farming.* The station is a department of experimental work, and by the act of Congress establishing it, is to be kept distinctly and arbitrarily separate from the college.

If the trustees, then, propose to tack the farming on to the station and dub it "experimental work," for the purpose of cheating the government which has been so generous towards us, and saddling the expense of running the farm on to it, it could not be looked upon other than as a piece of crookedness they ought not to be guilty of. On the other hand, if by the transfer it is purposed to devote the whole farm to experimentation, it will be cheating the agriculture of the institution out of appliances accorded to every other course of study, and the students in agriculture, the farmers of the State, and the public in general, out of that which they have been appropriating money for. We trust the trustees will go slow on a course so radical and unjustifiable as this. They should not lose sight of the fact that the public will hold them responsible for the trust consigned to their care, and that the farmers of the State will not willingly allow the agriculture of the college to be shorn of its rightful share